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COUNTRY LIFE

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1939.

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All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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COUNTRY LIFE

THE JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN COUNTRY LIFE
AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

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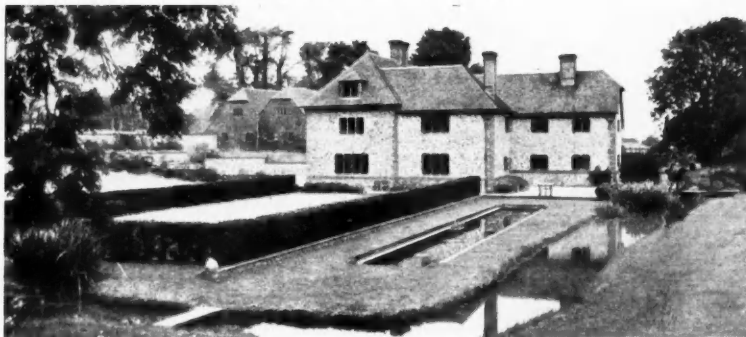
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**AN OLD RED BRICK-AND-TILED HOUSE, dating
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Modern conveniences.

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Pasture.

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Electric Light. Central
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(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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SURREY—BERKS BORDER (Close to)

Secluded but very accessible.
FOR SALE



Well-timbered GROUNDS and capital PADDOCKS; in all some
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Strongly recommended from personal inspection.

50 MINUTES BY CAR FROM WEST END

400ft. above sea, secluded by WOODLANDS.



FOR SALE

This unusually well-planned sunny House, with only other similar high-class properties nearby, and a mile from well-known GOLF LINKS.

13 bed and dressing, 3 bath and 3 reception rooms, nice lounge hall, maids' sitting room, etc.

All Co.'s services.

LODGE. COTTAGE. GARAGE.

Delightful GROUNDS with tennis and croquet lawns, and about 25 ACRES of beautiful woodlands.

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4 MILES GUILDFORD

Unspoiled district. Secluded position.

THIS OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

CONVERTED AND MODERNISED BY ARCHITECT OWNER.

4 bed, bath, hall, 2 reception rooms.

Old oak beams.

Oak floors.

Open fireplaces.

Main water and electricity.

Central heating.

GARAGE.



HALF-AN-ACRE GARDEN

INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED

£2,500.

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600 FEET UP ON CHILTERN

Unspoiled position, under 1 hour City or West End.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

original part Queen Anne with later additions.

Excellent order.

Light and spacious.

15 bed, 5 bath, lounge hall, 3 reception rooms.

Main services.

Central heating.

STABLING.

GARAGE.

COTTAGES.

LOVELY

SHADY

GROUND.



Hard tennis court, tall yews, meadowland.

55 ACRES

To be Let for Periods up to 1-2 Years. Might be Sold

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In a secluded part of Northamptonshire.

A PROPERTY OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.—4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, offices. Electric light; central heating. Garage; stabling. Beautiful antique furniture.

LOW RENT TO GOOD TENANT.

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(NEAR MINEHEAD).

WELL FURNISHED.

Central heating and hot water. Main water.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

SUN ROOM-LOUNGE.

GAMES ROOM.

8 BEDROOMS.

4 BATHROOMS.

USUAL OFFICES and SERVANTS' HALL.

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CHARMING GARDEN.

KITCHEN AND FLOWER GARDENS.

**TO LET FURNISHED ANY PERIOD
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TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

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South aspect. View to the Sea.



DELIGHTFUL THATCHED HOUSE.—Charm of age; modern comforts. **FOR SALE or TO LET**, standing high in about 1 Acre. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms. Garage; Co.'s water and electric light. Immediate possession.

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THE WHITE COTTAGE

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LOVELY NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE

SITUATED ON THE BEACH.

4 double bedrooms, charming lounge, dining room, large kitchen (with "Ideal" boiler and refrigerator).

Electric light. Gas cooker. Main drainage.

SUNROOF GARDEN. GARAGE.

VERY REASONABLE TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

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AT THE SOUTHERN FOOT OF THE COTSWOLDS.
COMMODIOUS OLD TUDOR AND GEORGIAN MANOR

At the edge of Village, on sand and gravel soil.



SPACIOUS HALL.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

12 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

EXCELLENT OFFICES.

Central Heating.

Company's Water.

Main Electric Light.

FINE HUNTER STABLING.

GARAGES.

COTTAGE AVAILABLE.

DELIGHTFULLY MATURED
GARDENS.

TENNIS LAWN.

FLOWER GARDENS AND ORCHARD

ABOUT 5 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,900

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A GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A SMALL PARK

UNDER 20 MILES FROM TOWN. 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. SANDY SOIL.



*Practically adjoining a famous
Golf Course and almost entirely
surrounded by commonlands.*

13 BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS.

5 MAGNIFICENT BATHROOMS.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

BALLROOM.

MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Co.'s electric light, gas
and water.

Central heating throughout.

GARAGE.

FARMHOUSE, 6 COTTAGES.

AIR CONDITIONED

AIR RAID SHELTER.



Attractive Gardens, with hard tennis court, rose garden, partially walled kitchen garden. Beautifully timbered Parklands with 9-hole Golf Course.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 90 ACRES OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

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LONDON ABOUT 75 MINUTES' RAIL.

400FT. UP ON GRAVEL AND SAND SOIL.

UNUSUALLY FINE HOUSE
OF ELIZABETHAN STYLE

HALF-TIMBERED GABLES.
FAULTLESS ORDER.

5 RECEPTION, 20 BEDROOMS,
7 BATHROOMS.

Electric Light. Central Heating.
Plentiful Water.



STABLING FOR HUNTERS.

RIDING SCHOOL.

UP-TO-DATE LAUNDRY.

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GARAGE.

MEN'S ROOMS.

6 COTTAGES.

PLEASURE GROUNDS A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE AND OF PARTICULAR CHARM

TERRACE, TENNIS COURTS, DUTCH GARDEN, RICH GRASS PARK AND WOODLAND.

ALMOST 200 ACRES

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Hunting with the Bicester, Grafton and Whaddon Chase.

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UNUSUALLY FINE STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

In splendid Hunting locality.

The TUDOR MANOR HOUSE stands on high ground in unspoilt country.
A considerable sum has recently been spent in alterations
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3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 9 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
SERVANTS' BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS.

Main electricity. Central heating. Excellent water supply.

3 GARAGES. OUTBUILDINGS. STABLING. GROOM'S COTTAGE.
Delightful Grounds with formal and rose gardens, Tennis
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NEARLY 15 ACRES IN ALL

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HUNTING WITH THE WARWICKSHIRE FOXHOUNDS AND OTHER PACKS.
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*In the best part and approached by a private drive from the main
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A PICTURESQUE AND SECLUDED HOUSE

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM, WHITE
TILED KITCHEN, DAIRY AND DOMESTIC OFFICES,
10 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

Electric Light.

STABLING FOR 7 HORSES.

2 COTTAGES EACH WITH 6 ROOMS.

Grounds and large well-stocked kitchen garden, in all
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FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE

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HISTORIC XVth CENTURY MANOR IN SUFFOLK

NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS. EASY REACH OF NEWMARKET.



RECENTLY RENOVATED AT GREAT
COST AND CONTAINING MANY BEAUTI-
FUL AND CHARACTERISTIC

FEATURES OF THE PERIOD

4 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS,
3 VERY CHARMING RECEPTION ROOMS
AND ADEQUATE DOMESTIC
QUARTERS.

Rich in old oak.

THE PRINCIPAL APARTMENTS FINELY
PROPORTIONED AND LOFTY.
GARAGES AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

The Farm with capital buildings and 2 new
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FOR SALE WITH 350 ACRES AT VERY MODERATE PRICE
THE HOUSE WOULD BE LET FURNISHED FOR ANY PERIOD.

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DELIGHTFUL PART OF SURREY
30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.



**OWNER PURCHASED LARGER ESTATE
BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE**

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms.
GARAGE. STABLING. HARD COURT.
MATURED GARDEN. WOOD AND
Paddock
in all
3 ACRES

Inspected by WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

**A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE
NEAR GOODWOOD**

AMIDST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY WITHIN EASY DISTANCE
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14 principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, suite of reception rooms.

Main water and lighting, central heating, independent hot water.

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LOVELY OLD WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS
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ABOUT 60 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE

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**A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
IN HAMPSHIRE**

SEATED WITHIN FINELY TIMBERED OLD
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500 ACRES

Amidst perfect country in a favourite residential and sporting part.

THE LOVELY PERIOD HOUSE

is of exceptional character, in faultless order, with original features.
15 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, very fine suite of entertaining
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BEAUTIFULLY-APPOINTED STONE-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

IN PERFECT ORDER WITH EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE: PASSENGER LIFT; CONSTANT HOT WATER.

ALL MAIN SERVICES; CHOICE FIREPLACES.

6 BEDROOMS.

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GARAGE FOR 4 CARS.

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In a lovely unspoiled district, with express service to London.



THE MANOR HOUSE, NORTH SODSTONE, NEAR NARBERTH

A delightful House, beautifully situated, entirely modernised and in perfect order.
Large hall, 3-4 reception rooms, 8 bed and 2 bathrooms; main electric light and
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For SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION on OCTOBER 25th next.

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In excellent order, secluded, rural, yet close to the fine old Cathedral City.



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OLD-WORLD GARDENS (1 man) and ORCHARD.

4½ ACRES

£3,500

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ON HIGH GROUND.
A VERY OLD HOUSE OF
GREAT BEAUTY
IN A LOVELY SETTING.
TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT
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3 GOOD RECEPTION ROOMS.
7 BEDROOMS.
3 BATHROOMS.
KITCHEN with "Aga" cooker, etc.
Electric light.
Central heating throughout.
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IN
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EXTREME WEST HAMPSHIRE OR SUSSEX

a House with about 12 bedrooms, with 10 acres or up to any
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**PRICE for HOUSE and 10 ACRES
UP TO £10,000.**

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**SAFE INVESTMENTS FROM
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and will be pleased to send particulars of a selection
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ONLY AN HOUR AND 40 MINUTES FROM LONDON BY EXPRESS SERVICE AND CONVENIENT FOR THE WEST AND MIDLANDS.

300ft. up on sandy soil, commanding lovely
panoramic views.

This historic property comprises a beautiful

TUDOR AND JACOBAN HOUSE

with

15 BEDROOMS,

3 BATHROOMS,

HALL AND 3 RECEPTION ROOMS
AND LIBRARY.

Central heating. Electric light.

Main water supply.



LOVELY TERRACED
GARDENS.

HARD TENNIS COURT.
FARMHOUSE AND 5 COTTAGES.
BEAUTIFUL OLD TITHE BARN.
GARAGE FOR 6 CARS.

The property extends to over 250 ACRES
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The Residence, with about 8 Acres and
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Hunting with the Beaufort and Avon Vale
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WITHIN 6 MILES OF HAYWARDS HEATH STATION, AN HOUR OF THE CITY AND WEST END.

THIS PICTURESQUE TUDOR RESIDENCE

in faultless order, right away from a main
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15 BEDROOMS (including servants'
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BILLIARDS ROOM,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND
GARAGES.



Electricity. Central heating.
Abundant water.

CAPITAL HOME FARM.

NICE FARMHOUSE AND MODEL
BUILDINGS.
4 Cottages and a Bungalow.

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Near to several good golf courses. Fishing obtainable in the renowned River Kennet.

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FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
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ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

built in 1760, and standing in a well-timbered park.

12 bed and dressing rooms, nursery suite and bathroom, 4 other bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, gun room, servants' hall, complete domestic offices.



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*Company's electric light.
Good farmbuildings.*

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
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BOUNDED ON ONE SIDE BY A
RIVER.

Walled kitchen garden, wide-spreading lawns, 2 tennis courts and cricket pitch. The whole extends to an area of about

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THE PROPERTY HAS BEEN WELL MAINTAINED AND AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF MONEY HAS BEEN EXPENDED ON IT.
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CLOSE TO AN INTERESTING OLD MARKET TOWN; ON HIGH GROUND AND COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.



THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS BEEN WELL MAINTAINED AND IS IN VERY GOOD ORDER

FOR SALE

This Choice Small
RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

with attractive House, containing 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, servants' sitting room, good domestic offices.

GARAGE (2 CARS).

Loose boxes, cowstalls, piggeries.

Company's gas, water and electricity.

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Good pasture and arable lands, woodlands; the whole extending to about

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WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF THE CENTRE OF
NEWMARKET

OVERLOOKING ONE OF THE
TRAINING COMMONS.

SAID TO HAVE COST £45,000, BUT
FOR A QUICK SALE
£7,500 WILL BE ACCEPTED

VALUABLE FREEHOLD
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with attractive Modern House, in perfect condition, containing:—

12 EXCELLENT BED
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(all with hot and cold water laid on).



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COMPLETE OFFICES.

GARAGES
(with living accommodation over).

3 COTTAGES (one fitted as a small private residence).

CHARMING GROUNDS
of about
3¾ ACRES

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE COAST.

Bounded by private park and safe from future building development.

Facing due south and enjoying perfect seclusion.

FOR SALE

this beautiful small

JACOBAN
MANOR HOUSE

dating between 1611 and 1640 and recently restored.

7 BEDROOMS.
4 BATHROOMS.



PANELLED DRAWING ROOM.
DINING ROOM.
LARGE LIVING ROOM.
MAIDS' SITTING ROOM.
GOOD DOMESTIC OFFICES.

GARAGE (2 CARS).

Main water and electricity.

DELIGHTFUL GROUND
Intersected by a stream.

ORCHARD, WOODLAND AND MEADOW.

In all about
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PRICE £3,950 FREEHOLD

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Riviera Offices.

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FIRST-RATE SPORTING
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BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

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Co.'s gas, water, electricity, main drainage.

GARAGE. STABLING for 2
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FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Tennis and other lawns, kitchen
garden, orchard, paddock.

ABOUT 3 ACRES

ONLY £4,950 FREEHOLD

ON THE EDGE OF DARTMOOR c.3.

ABOUT 1 MILE FROM A PICTURESQUE SMALL COUNTRY TOWN, COMMANDING UNINTERRUPTED
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2 GOOD RECEPTION. 4 BED.
BATHROOM. BOXROOM.

Electric light. Central heating.
Modern conveniences.

GARAGE (2 cars).

DELIGHTFULLY LAID-OUT SMALL
GARDEN.

Lawns, kitchen garden, paddock, small
orchard; about

1½ ACRES

Freehold. £2,500 for Quick Sale

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FINE OLD RESIDENCE

ON HIGH GROUND, COMMANDING
GOOD VIEWS.

3 RECEPTION. 10 BED. 2 BATH.
AMPLE OFFICES.

Central heating. Co.'s electric light.

Excellent water supply.

GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

Grassland and orchard.

IN ALL 16 ACRES

For Sale, Freehold, or would be
Let Furnished

SUITABLE AS PRIVATE RESIDENCE OR
OFFICE PREMISES.

LOVELY VIRGINIA WATER c.2.

HALF A MILE GOLF COURSE. 200YDS. FROM 'BUS ROUTE.



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IN A DELIGHTFUL WOODLAND SETTING

1 mile from station, with first-class train
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5 BEDS (2 h. and c.). 2 BATHS.
MODEL KITCHEN AND OFFICES.

Central heating (complete system).

Electric light and power.

Co.'s gas and water. Main drainage.

GARAGE.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS OF
OVER ½ ACRE

FREEHOLD £2,750

IDEAL FOR EVACUATION PURPOSES. c.4.
Between

WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD

EXTENSIVE RIVER FRONTAGE.

FINE OLD CASTELLATED RESIDENCE

Hall, billiard room, 6 large reception, 24 bed, 4 baths,
offices; first-rate cellarage.

Central heating. Co.'s electric light and water.

FIRST-RATE STABLING.

Garage accommodation. 3 cottages.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

of parklike nature.

IN ALL 30 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR WOULD BE LET.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO SCHOOLS AND CITY
FIRMS, ETC.

In a clearing of

THE NEW FOREST c.4.

3 miles from main line station. 12 miles from Southampton.

Close to a village.

EXTREMELY WELL-KEPT and APPOINTED RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 5 reception, 20 bed and dressing, 4 bathrooms,
complete offices.

Electric light, central heating, etc.

Ample garage accommodation. 2 first-rate cottages.

CHARMING BUT INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

beautifully timbered; hard and grass tennis courts,
swimming pool, well-stocked kitchen garden.

ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.
Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

PRICE REDUCED TO £2,950 c.4.

KENT & SUSSEX BORDERS

Handy for Tunbridge Wells and Wadhurst.

REALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

Hall, 3 good reception, 6 bed, bathroom, offices.

Companies' water and electric light.

GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, lawns, herbaceous borders
in all

ABOUT 13 ACRES

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Extn. 806.)

FOR SALE WITH ENTIRE CONTENTS c.4.

Or might be LET FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

20 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN

Absolutely rural surroundings, only 1 mile from

Effingham Junction.

LOUNGE HALL (40ft. by 20ft.) 4 RECEPTION,

8 BED AND DRESSING. BATHROOM, Etc.

Garages and outbuildings.

Co.'s water, electric light and gas.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF 2 ACRES.

PRICE £6,500

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.:
Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING EFFINGHAM GOLF CLUB c.2.

Station 2 miles. Waterloo 35 minutes.

A HOUSE IN THE STYLE OF THE TUDORS

beautifully fitted throughout.

3 RECEPTION, 7 BED, 3 BATH, MAIDS' SITTING
ROOMS.

Main services. Central heating throughout.

2 GARAGES.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS: tennis lawn, swimming
pool; about 2 ACRES.

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL

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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

30 MILES OUT IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In a quiet and secluded position.
FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE



Within 5 minutes' walk of main line station with trains to Paddington in 1 hour.

Charming HOUSE in perfect order; well planned on 2 floors only and equipped with every desirable modern convenience. Including oak parquet floors, central heating throughout, "Esse" cooker and "Permutit" water softener; 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, 7 bedrooms (fitted wash basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room; all main services including electric light; double garage. THE GARDENS ARE A GREAT FEATURE and are well stocked; yew hedges, lily pond, rose garden, tennis court, lawns and fruit trees.

1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

16 MILES LONDON. NEUTRAL AREA

SURREY

Adjoining a noted Golf Course.



A luxuriously appointed modern HOUSE of distinctive architecture. Workable with minimum of staff and in perfect order. Lounge (23ft. by 21ft.), 2 other reception rooms, model kitchen quarters, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Polished oak floors, oak staircase and panelling. Central heating; hot and cold water in bedrooms; main drainage; electricity, gas and water.

Hard tennis court.

Delightful Gardens of about an Acre and a Half. 2 Garages.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE

7 MILES NORTH OF BRISTOL.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR £2,850

CHARMING OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, with lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, and bathroom; partial central heating, main electric light and power, Co.'s water; entrance lodge, cottage; garage and stabling; tennis court; attractive and well-timbered gardens, orchard, coppice and paddock.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AT THE RIGHT PRICE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SURREY. 17 MILES OUT

A very attractive hillside setting.

CHARMING MODERN AND WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, in neutral area, near station, 400ft. up, facing south; 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, tiled bathroom; in exceptionally good repair.

Main drainage, Co.'s electricity, gas and water.

Large garage; tennis court, extraordinarily nice garden, well stocked and generously planted with trees and shrubs; over half an acre.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,500

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

A LITTLE "LUXURY HOME"

OF COTTAGE CHARACTER

AMIDST KENTISH CHERRY ORCHARDS.

32 miles south.

OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE STYLE

Oak-panelled hall, lounge with inglenook fireplace, dining room, small study, 4 bedrooms, beautifully fitted tiled bathroom; running water in bedrooms, central heating, main electricity, gas and water; garage; well-stocked garden; three-quarters of an acre with 60 Cox's Orange apple trees.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,750

Under 2 miles from Tonbridge School.

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

IN SAFE AREA

COTSWOLD HILLS

On high ground and outskirts of village, 12 miles Cheltenham.

Charming replica of small COTSWOLD HOUSE, designed by eminent architect; labour saving and modernly equipped; lounge (30ft. by 15ft.), dining room, loggia, oak-strip floors, 3 large and 1 small bedrooms, bathroom; partial central heating, main electricity, water and drainage, running water in principal bedrooms; garage; pretty but quite small garden overlooking large paddock, forming part of the property.

2 ACRES. REDUCED TO £2,500

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

W. SURREY. 35 MILES LONDON

FOR SALE WITH 37 ACRES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

AN EXQUISITE XIXth CENTURY HOUSE OF GREAT HISTORICAL INTEREST.

One of the gems of the county.

Full of character, restored and modernised regardless of cost; 4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; central heating, main electricity, gas and water.

HARD TENNIS COURT. SWIMMING POOL.

Attractive gardens and meadowland.

A Sound and Safe Investment

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

A BARGAIN AT £1,500

SUFFOLK. Close to Aldeburgh Golf Course

A FASCINATING LITTLE HOUSE, built of handmade Suffolk bricks, with tiled roof; compact and labour saving; lounge-dining room, cloak room, 3 bedrooms, large bathroom.

Co.'s electricity, gas and water. Partial central heating.

Constant hot water.

Garage. Pretty garden about a third of an acre.

EXQUISITE LAND AND SEA VIEWS.

A LITTLE GEM

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

PRESERVATION OF ENGLISH TIMBER SUPPLIES

MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, with their long experience of the Trade, can place experts at the service of Landowners to grade, measure and value Timber suitable for national requirements, also negotiate the sale to the very best advantage, and comply with Government Control Regulations.

TIMBER DEPARTMENT, BRIDGE STREET, NORTHAMPTON

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON.

GENUINE BARGAIN.—Owner recently had to vacate after only 15 months' occupation. Excellent condition throughout. Sought-after position. Charming garden of 1 acre. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms; oak flooring and panelling. Central heating; all main services; every convenience. Leasehold. PRICE £3,850.—Apply, J. W. PALMER, Budleigh Salterton.

IN THE HEART OF THE NEW FOREST.—

To be LET on repairing lease, BROOMY LODGE, with cottage, farm buildings and land, containing in all about 28 Acres, of which 18 Acres are ornamental. The house contains 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, good servants' quarters and usual offices. Stabling for 4 or 5 horses, garages, etc.; walled-in kitchen garden, orchards and shrubberies.—For full particulars, apply DEPUTY SURVEYOR, New Forest, The King's House, Lyndhurst.

SOUTH DEVON COAST—SIDMOUTH

FOR SALE

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

About 1 mile from sea.

Situated in its own well-timbered GROUNDS of about 3½ ACRES.

4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, conveniently arranged domestic offices.

Main services.

GARAGE. OUTBUILDINGS.

Full particulars: The Agents,

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or HASTINGS and BURRA, Solicitors, Sidmouth.



PEACEFUL NORFOLK

10 mins. Rail and 'Bus Stop. 7 miles from King's Lynn.

CHARMING STONE AND BRICK RESIDENCE, dated 1548, on three floors, approached by drive, well appointed, South and West aspect. Company's electric light and water. Usual offices and Garage for 3 cars. About 2 Acres.

FREEHOLD.

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ESSEX.—TO LET, an attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 3 reception rooms, domestic apartments, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, modern conveniences. Garage and outbuildings; pleasure gardens and paddock. Rent £110 p.a., or Furnished, 6 guineas per week.

RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, containing 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom and usual apartments; modern services. Outbuildings and 1½ Acres of grounds. Rent £75 p.a.

CHARMING RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, with 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom and modern conveniences. Garage, gardens and paddock. Rent £65 p.a.

Apply to SURRIDGE & SON, Estate Agents, Coggeshall, Essex.

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Business Established over 100 years.

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COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

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GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

COUNTRY HOUSES

SUITABLE FOR
EMERGENCY PREMISES

A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIST OF PROPERTIES readily adaptable for BUSINESS PREMISES, SCHOOL, or SIMILAR PURPOSES, affording EXTENSIVE ACCOMMODATION will be forwarded upon RECEIPT OF REQUIREMENTS.
PRICES RANGING FROM £3,000 TO £25,000

AGRICULTURAL LAND WANTED FOR INVESTMENT

(WITH OR WITHOUT A MANSION)

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE

IN BLOCKS TO ABSORB SEVERAL TRUST FUNDS RANGING FROM
£25,000 UP TO £150,000

GOOD PRICES WILL BE PAID AND THE
TENANTS WILL REMAIN UNDISTURBED.

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones :
Grosvenor 1032-33.

AMIDST THE LOVELY CHILTERN HILLS



Perfect seclusion 500ft. up. Between Chesham and Tring.

Delightful small

PERIOD HOUSE

part dating back to

XVth Century.

4 bedrooms,

bathroom,

3 reception rooms,

Company's electric light

and water.

GARAGE (for 3 cars).

Unusually attractive

GARDENS;

in all about

2 ACRES

**TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, RENT £125 PER ANNUM; or
FREEHOLD FOR SALE, PRICE £2,500 OR NEAR OFFER**

Full details, etc., from RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BEDS—BUCKS BORDERS

Convenient for market town, 58 miles London.

First-class

GRAZING AND STOCK FARM

comprising about

200 acres (100 acres

grass; 40 arable).

Picturesque modernised

HOMESTEAD.

6 bedrooms, 2 bath-

rooms, lounge hall,

2 reception rooms,

Main electricity and

water.

Central heating.

Fine range of Stabling. Excellent farm buildings in perfect repair.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE. HARD TENNIS COURT, ETC.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Full details, etc., from RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.



By Direction of the Owner.

WALSH HALL, MERIDEN, WARWICKSHIRE

A PERFECTLY RESTORED XIVth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE



IN THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY.
Entrance hall, main hall, 3 reception rooms,
7 bedrooms, 4 modernly equipped bathrooms,
exceptional domestic quarters with staff sitting
room, storage rooms, etc.

Central heating and constant hot water, main
electricity and water.

DELIGHTFUL LAKE AND
WALLED GROUNDS.

DETACHED GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.
Chauffeur's quarters.

THIS DELIGHTFUL
COUNTRY RESIDENCE
is to Let Unfurnished for the duration of war
at £500 p.a. (fitted carpets and curtains will
remain).



LEONARD CARVER & CO., 31, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM 2.

Tel.: CEN. 3461 (3 lines).

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4
Central 9344 (6 lines).

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

LONDON

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

26, Dover Street, W.1
Regent 5681 (6 lines).

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. have just completed a **REVISION** of their Register in order to obtain **FRESH INSTRUCTIONS** from those Clients whose properties were offered for Sale. Many Owners, realising the difficulty of selling during the War but who are anxious to dispose of their houses, have decided **TO LET** for the Duration of the War. The following selection of houses are offered to let **UNFURNISHED** for long or short terms.

DISTANCE FROM LONDON

20 to 50 miles

COUNTY	REC.	BED	BATH	RENT
1. SUSSEX	- 3	11	3	£325
2. ESSEX	- 3	9	3	£250
3. SURREY	- 3	8	3	£340
4. BERKS	- 2	6	1	£175

50 to 100 miles

COUNTY	REC.	BED	BATH	RENT
1. HANTS	- 6	14	3	£500
2. KENT	- 4	12	2	£300
3. BERKS	- 3	10	3	£250
4. SUSSEX	- 3	8	3	£250

100 to 200 miles

COUNTY	REC.	BED	BATH	RENT
1. YORKS	- 4	14	4	£375
2. DORSET	- 3	10	2	£150
3. DEVON	- 3	8	1	£125
4. CORNWALL	2	5	2	£120

In all cases, offers on the rent quoted are cordially invited. Full details of these properties will be sent on application to FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.



NORTHAMPTON
LEEDS

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF CIRENCESTER
YEovil DUBLIN

STOPS HOUSE, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1.

[Phone: Grosvenor 1811/4.]



ON THE BORDERS OF HAMPSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE

SALISBURY 12 MILES. SOUTHAMPTON 14 MILES. LONDON 85 MILES.

LYBURN PARK, NOMANSLAND, SOUTH-EAST WILTSHIRE

Can be acquired with 20 ACRES, or the

RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

Containing:
HALL,
5 RECEPTION ROOMS,
15-16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS,
and
ADEQUATE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND PLEASING GROUNDS

with picturesque Lakes and fine old trees.

Illustrated particulars with plan may be obtained from:

Solicitors: Messrs. ANSTEE & THOMPSON, Southernhay, Exeter.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 20, Princes Street, Yeovil (Tel.: 1066), or STOPS HOUSE, Curzon Street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1811)



RANGE OF GOOD OUTBUILDINGS. HOME FARMERY.

5 EXCELLENT SMALL HOLDINGS OR COTTAGES.

each with 3 bedrooms and its own well.

Woodlands, Park and Farmlands, in all about

395 ACRES

including several fine Building Sites, in or near the Village.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Will be SOLD by AUCTION as a Whole or in Lots (unless previously sold privately), on the PREMISES on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1939, at 2 p.m.

STAFFORDSHIRE FOR SALE OR MIGHT BE LET



SUBSTANTIAL OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE

In an open position: within easy reach of centres of industry.

Contains:
3 reception,
12 bedrooms,
Complete offices,
Outbuildings.

OVER
50 ACRES
INCLUDING
VALUABLE
WOODLANDS.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A FIRM OR PRIVATE BUYER

Agents: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Stops House, Curzon Street, London, W.1.
(Tel.: Grosvenor 1811.)

PRESERVATION OF ENGLISH TIMBER SUPPLIES

MESSRS. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, with their long experience of the Trade, can place experts at the service of Landowners to grade, measure and value Timber suitable for national requirements, also negotiate the sale to the very best advantage, and comply with Government Control Regulations. They have at the moment enquiries for immediate purchase to include the freehold, if necessary, for parcels of Larch, Fir, Oak, Beech and Elm.



TIMBER DEPARTMENT,
BRIDGE STREET,
NORTHAMPTON

(Tel.: 2615.)

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

Near Llanbrynmair Village and 1 mile from Railway Station (G.W.R.).

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.



PENTREMAWR.

extending to approximately 242 ACRES.
THE FARM COULD BE DIVIDED.

COMFORTABLE OLD FARMHOUSE, stone built, with southern aspect, overlooking the Plynlimon Range. Has been modernised and is in an excellent state of repair. Electric light and power generated from turbine. H. and c. water in bedrooms and inside sanitation. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, dairy, kitchen, office and store room. Outbuildings are in good order. Modern piggeries have recently been built. The pasture and arable land is in a very good state and is situated either side of the main road to the Welsh Coast.

Fishing rights in River Twymyn.

Permission to view and further particulars, apply:

NORMAN R. LLOYD & CO.,
Auctioneers and Valuers, WELSHPOOL (Tel.: 70);
and OSWESTRY (Tel.: 224.)

ALDWICK, NEAR BOGNOR REGIS

WELL-FURNISHED MODERN DETACHED HOUSE

2 reception, 4 bedrooms (interior sprung mattresses), electric fires, kitchen and scullery, bath (h. and c., separate lavatory). Big garage. Electric light. Large gardens back and front. Middle October to end of February.

Wireless.

Telephone.

PLATE INCLUDED. EVERY HOME COMFORT.
OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE.

Terms on Application.

HARRY HALL, 181, Oxford St., W.1.

(Phone: Gerrard 4905.)



NEUTRAL AREA

FOR SALE or to be LET in CAMBERLEY, standing in approximately 1½ Acres of well wooded grounds, A MODERNISED DWELLING.

Containing: 3 reception rooms, garden and entrance hall, cloak room, usual offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, also bedroom, and store room on top floor.

Garage for 3 cars, 2 brick-built loose boxes, underground concrete Air Raid Shelter.—Full particulars of the Agents, R. PERMAIN & Co., 23, High Street, Camberley, Surrey. (Phone 353.)

BRICK BUNGALOW (New).—2 reception, 2 bed, kitchen, bath (h. and c.). Garage. 4 Acres. 8 miles Southampton. £1,900.—HOUT, Shelley, Ower, nr. Romsey, Hants.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, Etc.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY (in quiet sheltered bay 4 miles from town).—A 12-ROOM BUNGALOW and 5-room cottage, on 2-acre site, on coast; all modern conveniences. For SALE Freehold.—WOODHAM SMITH & BORRADALE, 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

GENUINE BUYER will inspect immediately AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about 1,000 ACRES: 20-30 miles South-west or South-east of Guildford. Land in hand if possible, but estate where farms are well let would be considered. Will vendors please send details in strict confidence to MESSENGER & MORGAN, Chartered Surveyors, Guildford. (Phone: 2992.)

TO BE LET ON LEASE. "MINLEY LODGE"

(Hartford Bridge Flats, Hampshire).—A desirable and secluded COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in 25 Acres of Grounds, with pine woods. Accommodation includes: 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and the usual offices. Company's electric light and water. 2 cottages, and ample garage accommodation. The whole premises have recently been modernized and are in excellent condition.

For further particulars and order to view apply to:

THE ELVETHAM ESTATE OFFICE, Hartley Wintney, Hants.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

SHACKLEFORD (between Guildford and Godalming).—Detached COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 9 beds and dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception. 9 Acres. Garage. Cottage. All services. PRICE £6,000.

Sole Agents, HEATH & SALTER, 15, Farnham Road, Guildford.

PERFECT QUIET AND SECLUSION.

BEAUTIFUL TUDOR RESIDENCE in rural Suffolk, with 240-Acre Mixed Farm. Exceptional preservation, fine mullioned windows, oak beams, etc. Death compels Sale. Freehold £5,000. Photos.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

WELSH COAST.—RESIDENTIAL GRASS FARM. 135 Acres, with stream and some woodland. Spacious house; ample buildings. Nominal title. Freehold £2,500.—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

EIRE. COUNTY WICKLOW (600ft. up, within sight of sea).—SMALL ESTATE, 285 Acres. Castellated Residence. Own hydro-electric plant. 5 Cottages, outbuildings. Freehold £7,000. Photos.—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

WEST SUFFOLK.—Choice little TUDOR RESIDENCE with 20 Acres grass. 2 reception, 5 bed, bath (h. and c.). Electric light, garages, etc. Bargain, £1,150.—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

SOMERSET (close to Taunton)

ATTRACTIVE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, in own beautiful grounds, offered for Sale with immediate possession (owner mobilized). The House contains: 4 large lofty reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, good domestic offices and staff quarters. Garages. Main electricity and water; central heating recently installed throughout; modern drainage. £4,000. Land adjoining up to 20 Acres available.—Particulars and View, R. B. TAYLOR & SONS, Estate Agents, Hammet Street, Taunton.

SAFETY AREA (SEAFORD OUTSKIRTS).

—Detached RESIDENCE. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, central heated, lavatory basins all bedrooms. Oak stairs, floors and joinery. Frequent electric trains to London. Immediate occupation. £1,975 Freehold. Smaller Houses also available at Lewes.—RINGMER BUILDING WORKS LTD., Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex. Telephone: Lewes 300.

5, GRAFTON ST.,
MAYFAIR, W.1
(REGENT 4685)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

TOTTENHAM
COURT RD., W.1
(EUSTON 7000)

COOMBE, NEAR KINGSTON



On the favourite Fitz-George Estate, THIS BEAUTIFUL HOUSE FOR SALE FREEHOLD

It contains an attractive hall with fireplace, very fine lounge or drawing room (about 25ft. by 18ft.), dining room, study, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, also bath-dressing room, maids' sitting room, etc.

SPACIOUS GARAGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS

of about 1½ ACRES with tennis court, rockery, fine flower gardens and glasshouses.

This Property is strongly recommended by
MAPLE & CO., LTD., as above.



WILLIAM WILLET LTD.

ARE CARRYING ON BUSINESS AS USUAL
WITH A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED STAFF.

SURVEYS AND VALUATIONS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

AN EXTENSIVE REGISTER OF PROPERTIES FOR DISPOSAL AND
A LARGE SELECTION OF FURNISHED HOUSES IN ALL PARTS.

BUSINESS PREMISES — INVESTMENTS
AMPLE STRONG-ROOM ACCOMMODATION.

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Blocks reproducing photographs of properties can be made at a charge of 11d. per square inch, with a minimum charge of 13/4.

For further particulars apply Advertisement Department,
"Country Life," Tower House, Southampton Street,
Strand, London, W.C.2.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE or to be LET FURNISHED, comfortable HOUSE. 5-6 bedrooms, bath-room. Electric light and gas. Large garage. Garden and orchard about ½ ACRE. Two minutes town and river.
LUKEY, 1, The Parade, Truro.

ELLESMERE, SHROPSHIRE (near).—For SALE, with immediate possession, small COUNTRY HOUSE, with 4 reception rooms and 6 bedrooms, all usual offices. Garage and electric light. The grounds extend to nearly 2 Acres and include 2 cottages.—FOSTER, Land Agent, Whitchurch, Shropshire.



SOLUTION to No. 506

The clues for this appeared in October 7th issue.

MALE VOICES CHOIR
UNOONXORE
SPOTLIGHT LAIRD
ISCRIOOFB
CREMATE RESOLVE
ANCHORS SHIMMER
FAE OMMED
TORPEDO ETCHERS
ERURNAL
RAIMENT TALIPOT
MECPINYOIE
AUDIT OUTSPOKEN
TOLLSLSEEC
HENRY THEFOURTH

ACROSS.

- Unstable railway investment? (two words, 7, 5)
- What is got in this is not declared (9)
- Despite her name she never struck a match (5)
- It awaits the final kick (6)
- Bird that paradoxically might be a dazzling fish (8)
- A.R.P. shelter or official? (6)
- The ape to man (8)
- I see that, and to shift it is to be irresolute (8)
- Walls on which we no longer depend (6)
- Clumsy combination of ourselves and brother (8)
- A dish that might be overdone in Blackburn (6)
- Ghastly (5)
- "A regiment" (anagr.) (9)
- Forlorn state of South Africa, perhaps, if it lost the Cape (12).

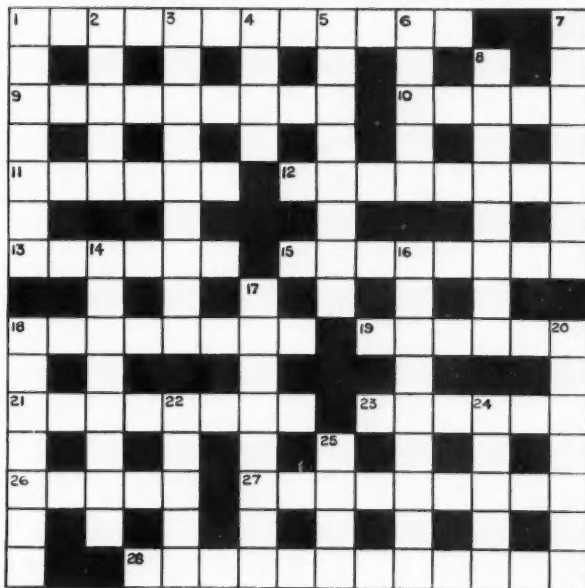
DOWN.

- "The — comes and goes, And lovely is the rose." —Wordsworth (7)
- Blossoms I call for rearrangement (5)
- In a pope not a gentle attribute (9)
- Curiously enough, the South one is to the north of London (4)
- 5 and 24. Love Lane, perhaps (two words, 8, 5)
- Taken by the prudent in battle (5)
- To arrange holidays thus is to cause bewilderment (7)
- Edward is a fool to have given help (8)
- Not two girls but one (8)
- "Comic nose" (anagr.) (9)
- The difficult prelude to fortune or freedom (8)
- He uses interjections for the parts of speech he dislikes (7)
- Spices to fill ten mugs when shaken up (7)
- It is received in no matter how poor a diocese (5)
- "Get — and wealth, if possible, with grace." —Pope (5)
- Language that is always written in verses (4)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 507

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 507, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Thursday, October 19th, 1939.**
N.B. As readers have been experiencing postal delays, we are extending the time limit for sending in solutions.

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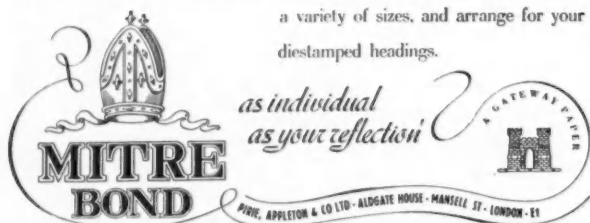
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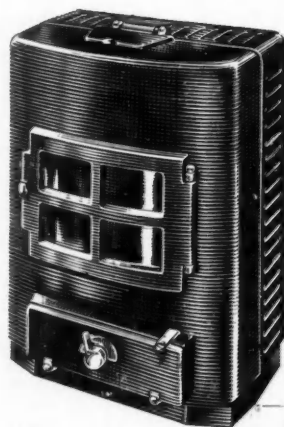
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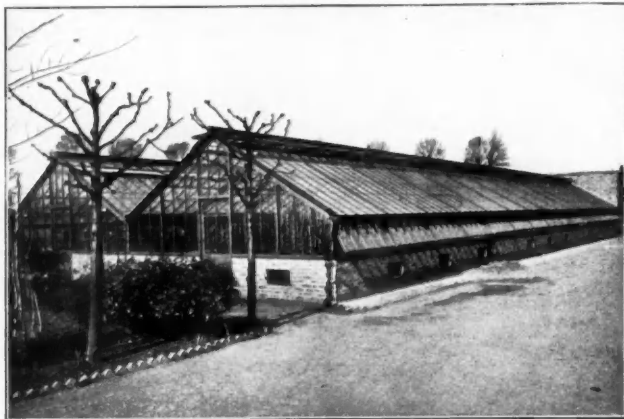
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COUNTRY LIFE

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LANDLORD AND TENANT

A WELFARE worker, east of Aldgate Pump, was in conversation the other day with a man he has habitually helped during a long period of unemployment, and learned that he had just got a job under A.R.P. and that his wife and children were satisfactorily billeted in the country. With a good wage and no responsibility for his family (the six-shillings payment having not then been mooted), the man had never been so well off in his life—but he was not paying his rent. Asked why, he replied : "Nobody pays rent round here, there's a war on." The determination to pay no rent "because there's a war on" is by no means confined to the humble and congested regions east of Aldgate Pump, nor is the widespread notion that obligations of a financial sort cease when war begins confined to refusing to pay what is due for accommodation. Indeed, there appears to exist in some minds the conviction that the way to meet a war situation is with an offensive of irresponsibility, that debts and bills are automatically liquidated or cancelled as soon as fighting begins. Much real hardship is the result, and landlords are among the chief sufferers. In any case, all who live on the proceeds of providing accommodation of any sort inevitably stood to suffer severely in the present circumstances. The plight of great numbers of hotel keepers whose premises have been taken over for official use has been freely ventilated in the daily papers. London boarding-house and apartments keepers, faced with bankruptcy as the result of the great migration, have formed themselves into a society for mutual aid. It is authoritatively stated that the house that has not lost more than 80 per cent. of its revenue since the war began is the exception and not the rule, but rates and charges for gas and electricity have yet to be met, and organised appeals for leniency in collecting payments are being made.

But it is with the situation as it exists between the landlord of property and his tenant that we are here principally concerned. The determination not to pay appears at present to persist principally among people living in smaller houses. In the country as in the cities it is a cause of growing concern, and, according to correspondence reaching this office, it seems that the landlord is often regarded either as a corporation with no corporeal body to be hurt, or alternatively as an oppressive profiteer who should be deprived of his illegal gains. The popular conception of him in some rural areas, indeed, seems to be based on Tom

Webster's cartoons of football directors—a ponderous man with curling moustache, having a capacious waistcoat decorated by a gold watch chain as thick as a ship's cable, and smoking enormous cigars. The real landlord of the countryside, so far as small property is concerned, is in fact often a small tradesman, gardener or mechanic, who, after years of hard work, has managed to accumulate enough to buy a couple of cottages or villas, on the rent of which he hopes to live when he is past work. To withhold rent, particularly from landlords of this description, is not only grossly unfair, but also rankly dishonest. But what does the law say about the matter ?

A landlord's remedies for non-payment of rent or breach of covenant may certainly be seriously affected by the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1939, but the checks and curbs of this Act only emerge in favour of a tenant when a judge is of opinion that such a defendant who is unable to pay his rent, or to perform a particular obligation, "is unable immediately to do so by reason of circumstances directly or indirectly attributable to any war in which His Majesty may be engaged." In any such case the Court may refuse leave for a landlord to exercise his right to distrain for rent or to recover possession of the house or land let to the tenant. Alternatively the Court may give a landlord leave to pursue his legal remedies in such circumstances "subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Court thinks proper."

Hitherto a landlord has been able to distrain as he thinks fit, if rent was in arrear, without any aid from the court, with a few statutory exceptions, by far the most important being that in respect of a house subject to the Rent Restrictions Acts. In future the remedy of distress for rent will not be available without the leave of the "appropriate court." This veto also applies to the landlord's other and, ordinarily, most important remedy both for non-payment of rent and breach of other covenant, namely, re-entry on the property let. In any such case the leave of the "appropriate Court" must be obtained. Generally speaking, that court will be the local county court of the district where the premises are situated when the rent in arrear or payable annually does not exceed £100, and, in the case of larger tenancies, the High Court.

In either case, judges will be strictly bound by the words in the statute quoted above, and it will be for the respondent to prove affirmatively that he can bring himself into them. Thus the tenant must first prove that he is unable to pay his rent (or meet some other obligation), and then show that the inability is due to the war. One who lost his job but became an A.R.P. warden at the same rate of pay would certainly not be within the exception while he held his new position. It would appear that a gardener, gamekeeper, or chauffeur, holding a cottage as incident to his occupation, and dismissed for reasons of war economy, is within the letter of the Act, and, though he may be dismissed from his post, cannot be turned out of his dwelling without the leave of a court, unless and until he has found other occupation. It must always be remembered, however, that this restraint on a landlord's or employers' right is entirely within a judge's discretion, which presumably would not be exercised in favour of a servant dismissed for misconduct, or any undesirable tenant. The Act is silent as to the case of a tenant bolting, but landlords may be advised with some confidence that in such case the tenant himself has abandoned the land or house let to him, and all his rights, and therefore that the landlord may treat such a holding as in hand.

The Act does not apply to a letting made after the commencement thereof (it was passed on September 1st), nor, presumably, to the ejection of a mere trespasser, though it would have been better drafting to have said so. In theory it slightly increases the privileges of a statutory tenant, but in practice it can hardly make a difference, for no county court judge would allow a tenant to be dispossessed if he had lost his job through war conditions, and had not found another. To take advantage, on the other hand, of the fact that the country is at war and use that as an excuse for deliberately withholding legitimate payment, when no loss, attributable to the war, has been suffered, is little less than an outrage, and it is more than astonishing that defaulters should imagine they could shelter behind it.

COUNTRY NOTES

BECAUSE we are all convinced that the situation in which this nation finds itself allows none of us to escape its burdens and none of us to spare any effort, we feel how necessary it is that our energies in every field should be properly directed, lest waste of power should tip the scale between victory and defeat. That is why we object and grumble when we see the various forms of civilian effort not only competing with military effort but competing among themselves. Take the question of A.R.P. From the military point of view, black-out is the one thing that matters. But completeness of black-out diminishes production of munitions and commodities and services generally, both directly and even more by delaying transport. It also advances the figures of road casualties from those of a minor to those of a major war. Widespread and frequent warnings during air raids may save individual lives, but the more widespread and frequent the greater the suspension of production. The fact is, according to Sir William Beveridge, that all the many departments are doing their duty by making sure. In the last war the War Office requisitioned so much more meat for the troops than they really wanted that there was little left for the civilian population. Similar considerations arise over the competing claims of prices and wages, loans and taxation. The triumph of one department means a loss elsewhere. Each separate department wants a margin of safety; but war is a choice of evils, not an opportunity for departmental perfection. The appointment of Lord Stamp and of the inter-departmental committee on economic co-operation is a timely step in the right direction.

ECONOMIC BUYING

ON the rather unlikely assumption that anybody has any money to spend other than on taxes and necessities, most of the Cabinet Ministers have been giving attractive, if conflicting, advice. Sir John Simon has urged us, with a meaning look, to husband our savings; Sir Samuel Hoare, on the other hand, has appealed to us to spend as freely as possible, and Mr. Ernest Brown positively recommends ladies to buy clothes and hats. Economically, as Mr. Geoffrey Faber has emphasised, buying from shops up to all we can afford, or the bank will let us have, is one of the most patriotic things that we at home can do: it keeps the vast structure of commerce and industry in existence, enabling it to pay, not only its employees and landlords, who will consequently spend more too, but more taxes that, in the long run, reduce the amount of taxation on the spender. As to the things we should, economically speaking, buy, Mr. Reginald Lennard has made some pertinent remarks in the *Manchester Guardian*. His criterion is: if we use labour or material which can be used in winning the war, there will be less available for that purpose. Consequently, economic buying may not be what is usually meant by economical. For example, if we want a table we ought to buy an expensive antique rather than a cheap new table: expensive, in order to put more money in circulation; antique, because we are not using potential war material. It is rarely that one's inclinations receive such sound justification! Similarly, the less we consume of exportable goods, the more there is available to sustain export trade, but an import that has arrived should be bought. It is better, for instance, to buy a foreign melon (because it is also a perishable foodstuff) than an English apple (which will keep). Such are the war-time economics of the Manchester school.

ART IN WAR-TIME

WITH all the national collections closed and their treasures removed to places of safety, the art-lover found himself up against nothing but sandbags during the first month of the war. Now mid-day concerts have taken the place of pictures at the National Gallery, and there are other welcome signs of life. Many art dealers are carrying on "business as usual," and in the absence of museum pieces many Londoners are finding pleasure in a window

display or a small exhibition. Messrs. Heal have provided something much more ambitious in the exhibition of Regency and late eighteenth-century furniture in their Mansard Gallery, tastefully arranged with modern furnishing textiles. In a lower gallery they are showing modern Swedish glass and pottery from the Strömberg and Gustavsberg factories. At Agnew's there is a delightful exhibition of early water-colours, including a Gainsborough drawing of a Suffolk scene that Constable might have painted. The Leicester Galleries are showing an excellent exhibition of contemporary British Art, and the Stafford Gallery will be the headquarters of the new British Art Centre. Members can use the galleries as club-rooms and for the purpose of holding exhibitions, and their aim is to keep alive the interests of artists and art-lovers. Among the existing societies the New English Art Club will be first in the field to hold a war-time exhibition, opening at the Suffolk Street Galleries on October 19th, while the Contemporary Art Society are arranging an exhibition in the Ashmolean during the winter. Though the art schools so far have not re-opened, the evening institutes have decided to do so, providing lectures on art and other subjects. All these activities are important in keeping alive the civilisation for which we are said to be fighting.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE TALL HAT

CERTAIN old-fashioned institutions seem to be coming into their own again in a way to give sentimental pleasure to the elderly. Of such is the pony-trap in lieu of the car, the basement for its merits as a shelter, and the small window because it needs less blacking-out. At this same moment another ancient institution, the tall hat, has received a severe blow, since at Eton, one of its last strongholds, it has been temporarily discarded. Various reasons have been unofficially given. Whatever the true one may be, the boys themselves will probably rejoice in their freedom, and since this is a hatless age they will not feel strange, as their elders might do if suddenly unhatted. Tradition, once broken, is hard to revive; still, we venture to hope that the return of the tall hat at Eton is one of the pleasant things to which we may look forward when the war is over.

OCTOBER NIGHT

Who rustles in the thicket?
No beast; no bird.
Who cries out in the moonless night?
No owl I ever heard.
Who shuffles by the hedges
And peers with slanting eyes
Through the mist and brambles
At the windless skies?
Who minces through the beechwood,
Dim red, earth-brown,
And shakes among the muttering leaves
The scarlet berries down?
Who weeps in the grey dawn,
So pale, so wan?
Who weeps in the cold dawn?
No child; no man.

CECILIA NICHOLL.

FISH AND CHIPS

ONE of the things which have most puzzled and surprised country people in their small evacuated guests from the towns has been their rejection of honest rustic food and their passionate yearning for fish and chips. "How use doth breed a habit in a man!" and equally in a small boy or girl. There has been a certain amount of natural and no doubt justifiable grumbling at the behaviour of some evacuated children, the more so as many round pegs were at first forced into square holes in the matter of billeting, but generally speaking the town-dwellers seem to be settling down sufficiently well. So far as health is concerned, the fresh air and even a little abstinence in the matter of fish and chips and ice cream must be beneficial. Moreover, the small town mouse and the small country mouse, to use the words of Æsop and the Bishop of Salisbury, are not so very different under their skins.

A COUNTRYMAN LOOKS AT THE WAR

THE JAM PROBLEM—ARMY STORES—BICYCLES—THE FOREST PIG

By MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

AS many people had some sort of inkling that things might take a turn for the worse in the autumn, the preserving-pan has been working overtime most of the summer, and those who have the storage room are well provided so far as jams are concerned. The last of the blackberries have now been gathered, and at this time of the year the blackbirds and thrushes regard the fruit as their special perquisite, so that they were not too plentiful. There remain now only the quinces and marrows, and the former, so common throughout the country some forty or fifty years ago, seem to become scarcer every year. It is a great pity that this old English fruit, so excellent as a jam and so supreme in flavour as an adjunct to an apple tart, should have been allowed to go out of fashion.

While on the topic of jams, one wonders if the Jam Department of the War Office have decided on the variety with which they propose to fight the war. It is the rule in the Army to stick to one variety, and the South African campaign was fought on gooseberry, while the war in Flanders was won on plum and apple. It is time that this important matter is settled, so that the troops know what to expect and the song-writers can get to work on a string of verses to suit the occasion. Many of us will remember that stirring national song the infantry sang when marching to the trenches: "Plum and Apple—Apple and Plum."

Another department at the War Office that is probably busy at work recruiting its staff is that very efficient organisation charged with the mixing of tea with the soft sugar. Wherever the troops drew rations in the last War, whether it was Mesopotamia, Palestine or France, the inevitable grains of tea figured in the sugar ration, and the plum duff in consequence was delicately flavoured and coloured with tea.

IN a neighbouring camp the sight of files of newly joined privates walking back to their huts carrying piles of assorted clothing and the glimpse of an overworked and perspiring quarter-master-sergeant reminded one of the fact that no branch of the service has quite such a thankless task as the department known as "Q." One should extend one's sympathy, however, not so much to the "Q" staff at the War Office, as they can take cover in their offices, but rather to the indefatigable quartermasters, or "quarter-blokes," of the battalions, who have the difficult task of reconciling the demands of their men with their own consciences and the watchful eye of the issuing staff of the Royal Army Service Corps. It is so difficult to satisfy every party, and to be popular with the issuing side of the R.A.S.C. is to antagonise the whole battalion from the Colonel down to the orderly men.

At one time during the last War there was a battalion quartermaster, who was definitely pro-R.A.S.C., and one day he found hung over the doorway of his store tent a wooden shield carved and painted with heraldic tinctures. The shield was quartered with appropriate emblems: a pair of boots salient, a grey-back shirt volant, three tins of plum and apple couchant, and a pair of socks rampant. The crest was a jar of rum, and beneath it on a ribbon was the motto: "You Can't 'Ave It."

PETROL rationing has disclosed the fact that wood lasts longer than leather. Most of the pony traps that have been lying idle for some twenty years have proved to be quite serviceable after a few repairs, and "turn-outs" complete with pony that might have fetched £12 a month ago are now going for £30 or £40. The trouble, however, is harness, and a set that might have realised half a crown at a sale a few months ago is now worth anything from £3 to £4. That there is some profiteering going on in the harness market is not to be denied, but one does not begrudge a satisfactory turn-over to a man who has had sufficient acumen some months ago to foresee that there would be a boom in this very out-of-date commodity.

The shortage in petrol has brought another novel touch to our roads in village and countryside, and this is the new cyclists. Great care should be exercised when passing them, for, though they may lack that desire to commit suicide which is a feature of the ordinary trained cyclist, they also lack confidence and practice, and wobble alarmingly when they hear a car behind. Until they have decided that they can ride as well as they did in the past,

they are using the bicycles of the gardener and the parlourmaid, lent for the occasion. On these machines one sees them proceeding slowly and gingerly, with now and then a double swerve, as they did some thirty years ago in the days of Edward VII when first they learned to wobble down the lane with the cycle agent's boy trotting alongside as instructor.

THE narrow sandy tracks that wind across the Forest among the heather and gorse bushes are now dry and dusty for the first time this year since the heat wave of May. There have been times when they have been trodden by soldiers, but this morning it was evident, from the tracks in the sand, that one of them had been used later on by a more varied army of those who travel by night. Here, clearly cut, was the slot of a red deer that had returned from an orchard-raiding expedition, as did his ancestors in the days of the Normans. A hen pheasant had walked down it in a leisurely manner shortly after dawn,



D. English

THE LONG-TAILED FIELD MOUSE

Copyright

A field mouse was among the smaller creatures playing cross-tag on a sandy path

lingering on the way to pick up a grasshopper, or a spider who had started work on his web too early. Rabbits of all sizes had left their aimless tracks here, there and everywhere, as if, unlike the others who move by night, they had no set purpose in view; but some scattered patches of dew-drenched fur showed where there had been a disagreement between two bucks, either about respective grazing rights or the ownership of an attractive doe.

A fox had come this way at dusk, and, realising his unpopularity with the human race, had left as few footprints as possible. Field-mice and shrews had apparently been playing cross-tag from one side of the track to the other, and here some clearly defined and dainty footprints showed where a stoat had picked her way, with farther on a few scattered wing feathers to mark the spot where she had found her supper from a low-roosting linnet. The stoat makes a neater job of her meal than does the fox, who, when he lifts a sitting hen from the hedge or picks up a late-roaming pullet, leaves a trail of feathers as evidence of the crime that suggests someone has burst a feather pillow. A hen, however, is not an easy thing to pick up, and the clamour she makes must be very disconcerting to a gentleman who desires only to work quietly and quickly.

AT this period of autumn, which is known locally as the acorn season, pigs are allowed to roam in the Forest to fatten on acorns, which this year are very plentiful. A local A.R.P. official, hearing what he took to be intermittent machine-gun fire during the night, donned his tin hat and went out to sound the alarm. Before doing so he luckily discovered that the rattle of shots was caused by a sudden high wind bringing down showers of ripe acorns on the corrugated iron roof of his shed.

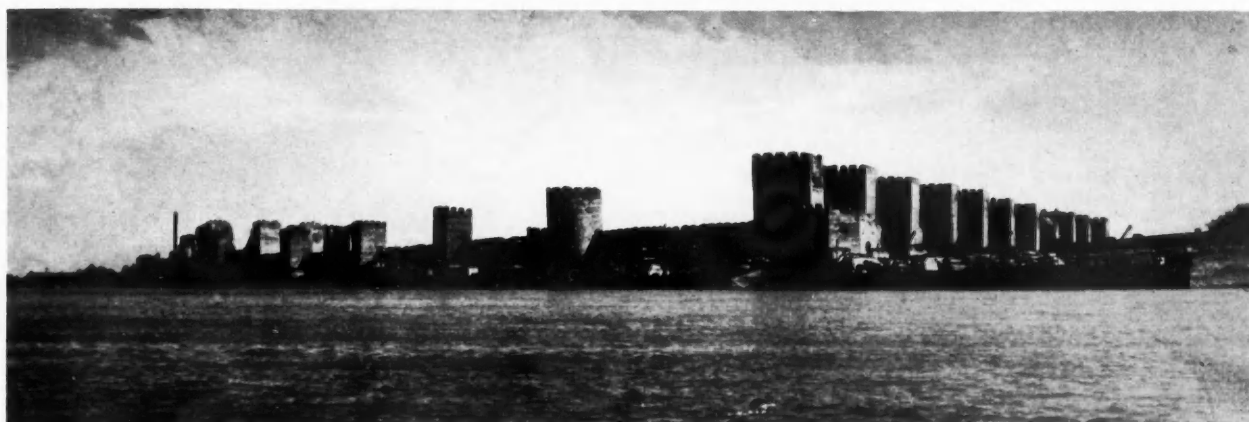
It is not certain if the pigs will be allowed loose in the Forest this year or not, as, except with their actual owners, they are not popular. The trouble with the pig is that, according to the dictionary, he is omnivorous, and this is, if anything, an understatement of his tastes. When he is on a dry diet of acorns he likes the dish garnished with vegetables, and so he and his family break into the nearest garden and polish off all the cabbages and parsnips. It is bad enough in normal times for a small-holder to lose the whole of his winter vegetables, but this year a well stocked garden is of very vital importance, and raids by pigs will not be tolerated. If the meat ration is going to be one and a half pounds a week, as is predicted, the pig-owner perhaps would be well advised to have the acorns collected by the children and fed to the pigs in their sties.

The rule is that one should fence against one's neighbour's cattle, but a hog-proof fence is beyond the means of everybody, as a New Forest pig will break through anything. He has not been tried up against the Siegfried Line yet, but in the opinion of those that know him he would go through it without losing a bristle.

A DIFFERENT evacuation story. A lady who has a school evacuated to her home writes to me: "The little boys have been so much impressed by their master against leaving litter that I have been caught out in not providing receptacles. One lad was found to have enclosed his toffee-wrappings, apple-cores, etc., in his letter home 'because I don't know where to put them.'"

THE NEW JUGOSLAVIA

By JEFFERY PRENDERGAST



1.—SMEDEREVO ON THE DANUBE, VAST FORTRESS OF MEDIEVAL SERBIA

THE final agreement reached in Yugoslavia between the Serbs and the Croats, at last blessed by the Regent Prince Paul, is of vital importance not only to the country itself, but to all the Balkans, to central Europe, and indeed to the cause of peace and order in Europe generally. We may see in this eleventh-hour triumph for reason and understanding an example for Europe as a whole to follow.

The agreement brings with it not only political satisfaction for the very large Opposition minority, but the granting of a much more liberal constitution. In fact, the late "Opposition" of Dr. Maček was not a mere political party, but the expression of a national, cultural and even religious attitude to life. All this means that the Yugoslavs are now really united as never before in their history, not merely at the bottom of their hearts, but as a State, as a race, and as a country.

A solid Yugoslavia can form the nucleus of a *bloc* in the Balkans which could immediately throw in its weight for peace with vast effect on the future of Europe. There was never any doubt as to where the sympathies of the people lay, but the inclusion of Dr. Maček in the Government should ensure the



2.—A CORNER OF ZAGREB, THE NEW SECOND CAPITAL



3.—THE JUGOSLAVIAN SPIRIT

expression of the will of the whole people for peace, independence and liberal democratic methods of government. I have lived in Yugoslavia continuously for over four years, living in each province and visiting nearly every town, and have always felt convinced that the South Slav is a greater individualist and hater of Fascistic or Nazi principles and methods than even the Englishman. I cannot say more than that.

Look at a mountaineer of the Dinaric Alps which soar up behind the Dalmatian coast. This magnificent "Dinaric" type (Fig. 3), which has some Celtic blood admixture—is there a look of the Highlander in him?—may be taken as a heroic example of the whole Yugoslav race, and will be seen in the Šumadija, the wooded hill-country south of Belgrade, the capital, in the Lika, that wildest high plateau land of Croatia, in Macedonia ("South Serbia"), but most of all in Montenegro, where indeed the purest Serb blood is found, in the Boka Kotorska (Bocche di Cattaro), and in Dalmatia proper.

Looking at a face which shows this beauty, distinction, human wisdom and courage, we may feel assured of the future of a country which produces such breeding.

Belgrade's position on the Danube and Sava is one of great historic, strategic and economic importance. The fortress of Smederevo on the Danube (Fig. 1), a few miles down from Belgrade, is a vast shell of the immense castle of Djordje Branković, the last independent Serbian prince to give in to the Turks in 1459 on their victorious march across Europe to Vienna.



4.—BOYS OF A CROATIAN VILLAGE



5.—IN UNKNOWN MACEDONIA: THE NATIONAL DANCE



6.—THE PLITVICE LAKES, CROATIA



7.—IN SLOVENIA, BORDERING AUSTRIA AND ITALY

His Court was of some distinction, and princes of the Royal Hungarian House were sent there to complete their education. A friend of mine has a vineyard on the hills looking down on this arm of the Danube before it flows through the Carpathians between the Iron Gates down into Rumania and Bulgaria. And about this time last year we were eating sturgeon and drinking his peach brandy under the roses there. The neighbouring estate belonged to old ex-Queen Nathalie of the Obrenović dynasty which became extinct in 1903.

The second capital of Yugoslavia and seat of the "Ban" or Governor of Croatia, is Zagreb. This corner of the Jesuits' Square (Fig. 2) shows the character of the old "Upper Town," which is charmingly "Central Europe" and aristocratic-looking, just as Belgrade is modern and international, even American, in appearance. The fine baroque palace, painted that delicious "Schoenbrunn" yellow, formerly belonging to Baroness Pongrac-Zivković, will now become a Royal residence. King Alexander seldom, and Prince Paul I believe never, used it.

Parts of Croatia are of enchanting beauty. The Plitvice Lakes (Fig. 6)—like Transylvania, Hungarian territory until 1918—are an oasis in the Lika highlands. Sixteen lakes, differing in size, colour, transparency and temperature—some cloudy-white, some turquoise, some emerald, some cold, some clear—all cascade into each other through mazes of beech forests. In this Lika country you hear the music of the bag-pipes, and the sagas of the heroes of this frontier district which held the Turks at bay.

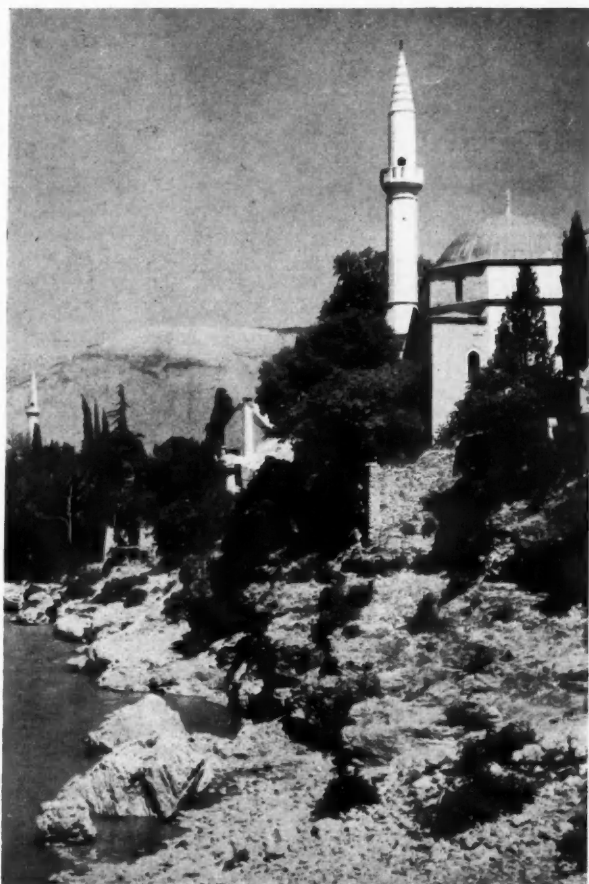
National costume is still widely worn. Fig. 4 shows boys from Šestine, a village outside Zagreb, in their Sunday best. Their jackets are decorated in brown, red and yellow. Croatian women's costumes, although naturally varying considerably

from district to district, often have long pleated flaring skirts embroidered, as are the bodices, with a bold pattern of large scarlet flowers in a design that recalls our Jacobean period.

Probably the district of Yugoslavia best known to Britons is Dalmatia. Yet few see more than its chief towns. Makarska (Fig. 9), on the coast between Split (Spalato) and Dubrovnik (Ragusa), is in the "Coastal" Province (Primorska Banovina), now part of the Croatian lands. The extreme dramaticity of the Dalmatian scene is reflected in a people vital, gifted, enterprising and passionate.

These characteristics both of character and scenery culminate in the Boka Kotorska. The island church of Our Lady of the Chisel (Fig. 10) in the Boka summarises both. Croats, Slovenes and Dalmatians are almost exclusively Roman Catholic, whereas nearly all Serbs belong to the Orthodox Church. Architecturally Dalmatia belongs to the Venetian tradition.

Mostar (Fig. 8), capital of Hercegovina, is the hottest town in Europe and reminds one of Morocco. Climatically and geographically, Hercegovina belongs to Dalmatia, but historically has been bound up with Bosnia, the romantic forest and mountain lands in the centre of the kingdom. The



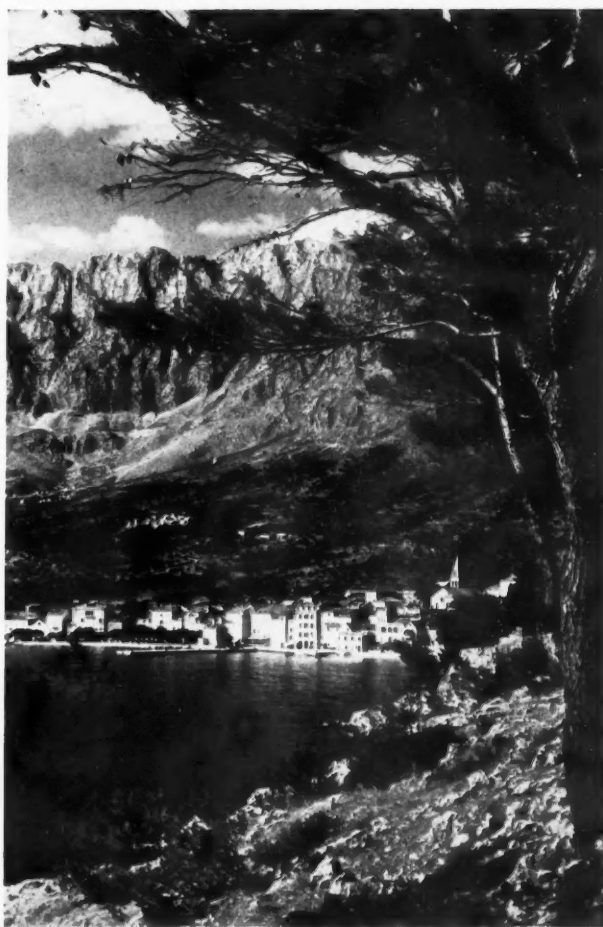
8.—MOSTAR, CAPITAL OF HERCEGOVINA

towns are mostly Turkish foundations where the Islamic element predominates. Mostar women wear a long, enveloping, dark blue cloak with a high, pointed, beak-like hood which gives them the look of vast folded birds.

The least developed and the least unified of all the provinces is Macedonia. Here the traveller feels, more than anywhere else, the great virgin vitality of the people and their future potentialities. The Kolo, the national dance (Fig. 5) is symbolic of this province, certainly the most interesting racially owing to the mixture of Serbs, Bulgars, Albanians, Vlachs, Greeks, Turks, Gypsies, and Spanish Jews, to say nothing of the descendants of the ancient Macedonians themselves.

The full title of Yugoslavia is "the United Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes." Slovenia is that Alpine province called the Dravska Banovina, which lies between the ex-Austrian (1938) and Italian frontiers. The character of the Slovenes is definitely less Slav than the Croats' or Serbs'. Kvain and South Styria were formerly (till 1918) part of Austria, and Slovenes are found over the present German frontier to Klagenfurt, and over the Italian to Gorizia, Udine, Trieste and Istria. The typical village of Kranjska Gora (Fig. 7) in Upper Carniola is a centre for ski-ing and mountaineering in Slovenia.

Jugoslavia, about the size of Great Britain, has enough beauty and enough variety of landscape, history, religion and culture to enslave the visitor for life, and enough vitality and spirit in its people to prove a promise for Europe.



9.—MAKARSKA, DALMATIA



10.—OUR LADY OF THE CHISEL, BOCHE DI CATTARO



"FARM-WORKERS . . . WILL GIVE A WHOLE-HEARTED RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR A RAPID ADVANCE ON THE FOOD FRONT"

IN normal times the organisation of labour on the farm is one of the most important factors in the success of the business. It is a matter to which we have given far too little attention in this country. The last War, when wage rates soared, should have killed any idea which persisted that farm labour is cheap and so need not be used with particular care and economy. But it did not altogether.

This war will rub into farmers even more forcibly the essential fact that labour must be organised efficiently if costs of production are to be kept at a reasonable level. Efficient organisation does not mean low wages. Rather the reverse. Indeed, it is the pressure of rising wages which has made the efficient use of labour so important. To-day it is difficult for the farmer to plan his labour arrangements, or, indeed, any part of his farming, just as he would like, but there are some main points which hold good in war-time no less than peace-time.

Our problem in this country is a peculiar one. On the Continent most of the farms are small units worked by a peasant, his wife, and possibly one or two sons. Family labour organises itself. The hours worked are limitless, and all share the reward of their joint labours. In some Continental countries farming is still on the subsistence basis. The peasant and his family are producing enough food for their own requirements. They sell surplus produce, but they do not spend much money. Farming for them is a way of life rather than a business.

In this country we have moved from the subsistence level, but with a great majority of small farms our agriculture is not for the most part organised on the strictly business lines found in the Dominions and other young countries. We have not the wide tracts of cornland which can be worked most economically by one man and monster implements. The gradual development of our farming from a subsistence level and the lay-out of our farms have precluded the adoption of the big business methods employed overseas. We have to find the middle course and, with such wide variations in farming systems, each farmer has to work out the labour arrangements which suit his business best. No one can lay down hard and fast rules for securing maximum labour efficiency on the farm.

If we recognise that labour is an expensive commodity and likely to become more expensive, we have taken the first step towards its economical use. It is foolish to hark back to the days when a sack of wheat met a man's weekly wage. Nowadays the farm worker who is worth his salt expects £2 a week in cash and the various perquisites which make up a total wage of at least 50s. a week. If farmers actually paid 50s. or 55s. a week in cash and then the man paid a full rent for his cottage and a full price for milk and any other farm produce he has, the agricultural community would have a better sense of the true wages position.

One test of labour efficiency on a farm is the gross return

THE FARMER'S BUSINESS

II

EFFICIENT ORGANISATION OF LABOUR

This second article in our series discusses the labour problem on the farm in war-time, and alludes to the part being played by the Women's Land Army and voluntary workers. The third article, on "Farming Systems," will be published in our issue of November 18th.

obtained for every £100 spent in wages. This provides a useful check when farms of the same type can be compared, but there must so often be qualifications because of variations in the type of farm that a straight comparison on this basis may be misleading. There are types of production, such as pig-keeping, poultry farming, and milk production, which show a high rate of output for every £100 spent on wages. Other costs, particularly feeding-stuffs, bulk largely in expenditure. So it would be meaningless to compare an arable farm mainly devoted to corn-growing with a specialist pig farm on this basis of output per £100 labour costs.

But comparing like with like, there is a wide variation in the efficiency with which farmers use the labour they employ. The ideal from the efficiency standpoint is to organise each man's work and give him the necessary equipment so that he can encompass his work, whether it be feeding pigs, milking cows, or looking after poultry, with the minimum of drudgery and no waste of effort. In the business of dairy farming a milking machine helps to this end. The smaller number of men employed in the cow-house can employ their time to better advantage when a milking machine is installed. A milking machine costs money and needs skilled attention. These considerations have deterred many farmers from putting in a machine. But lack of labour and higher wage rates have lately driven more farmers to make this investment. Once the machine is in use, and paid for, there are few regrets. It is true that milk yields may be slightly less from some of the cows in the herd, but the difference should not be at all considerable, and if it is a question of giving up milk production because of labour difficulties or installing a machine, the farmer's choice is soon made.

Perhaps the most remarkable development of efficient labour organisation is to be seen in pig breeding and feeding. It is not so many years ago since the usual practice was to keep sows and litters in sties and the fattening pigs in any shed which was available. To-day on most farms where the pigs are taken seriously the business is organised on lines which allow the more efficient application of labour. The sows may be either folded or tethered on grassland, each sow having her ration of pig-nuts twice a day, and her water-trough filled. There is no manure carting to take up time. The manure is dropped evenly over the land. The young pigs range widely when the sows are tethered, and find a good deal of their own food. When the sows are folded the pens need to be moved on to fresh ground every day or every other day, but this can be done quite quickly with a horse. From the labour economy standpoint tethering seems to give the best results.

Then when the small pigs are weaned they come into the fattening house, eight or ten being drafted into each pen. Feeding is a simple matter with a trough running the length of one side of the house, and cleaning-out is also a matter of minutes with a dunging passage running the length of the other side. With such arrangements one man can, if he knows his job, look after thirty to forty breeding sows and their progeny, 150 to 200 fattening pigs.

The convenient arrangement of housing and the provision of modern equipment make for labour efficiency. This does more than save direct costs. Such planning encourages the good type of farm worker to do his job well and take an interest in his work. Nothing is more discouraging for the workers in any business than to feel that the management is muddled and that much of their time and labour is wasted because the organisation has not been properly planned. On the farm which is run on efficient lines there is a keenness among the workers which no high wage rates alone could induce.



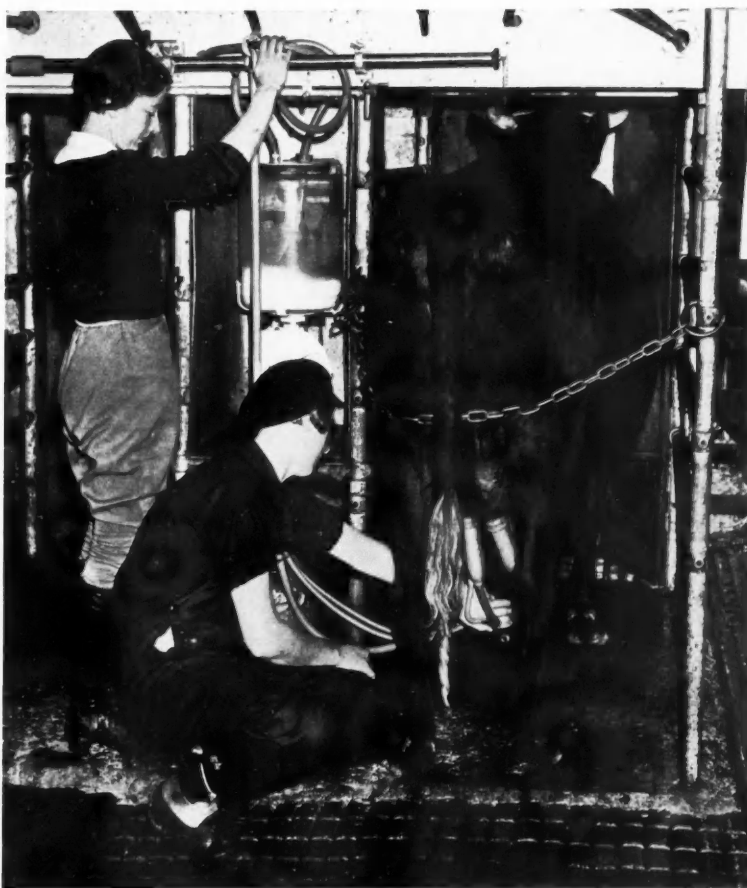
"SOWS MAY BE EITHER FOLDED OR TETHERED ON GRASSLAND"

Whenever possible, it is sound practice to make the key men on the farm partners in the success of their departments. A bonus to the pigman on the number of pigs weaned—even if it is only 2d. a pig—gives him a direct interest in the returns he obtains. A bonus on the gallonage of milk produced, subject nowadays to satisfactory clean milk tests on which the Milk Marketing Board's extra payments for graded milk depend, is the right way to ensure that the head cowman and the milkers keep up to the mark. A bonus on the eggs produced is an incentive to the poultry man to use his head in keeping up production through the year. So much depends on the interest and keenness of the key men on a farm that it pays the farmer to recognise their services by special payments of this kind. Writing at the outset of a world war it is hard to foresee the labour problems which farmers may have to face in the course of the next few months. One thing is certain. We shall need all the skilled men we now employ on our farms. The trend has been for production to become specialised. On many farms the old-time agricultural labourer, a skilled man in many arts, has disappeared. He is replaced by the specialist skilled as a tractor driver, milker, pigman and poultry man. The shepherd remains the king of his domain. In farming as in other business, this is an age of specialisation.

To-day, farmers are faced with the nation's call for another 1,500,000 acres of grassland to be brought under the plough. Growing more corn and more potatoes will require additional general hands, especially at the busy times of late summer and autumn. The nation, which has made this call for increased production of cereals and potatoes, will have to see that the extra labour is available to handle the new acres of crops. There is

the Women's Land Army in formation, and no doubt the services of women will be valuable especially to dairy farmers and other stock farmers, who find their staffs depleted as men are called to the Colours. Agriculture is a reserved occupation, but we must expect that the younger men of eighteen, nineteen and twenty will be required to serve in the military forces. To cope with the extra work now being undertaken by farmers, agriculture will need at some seasons of the year to have the services of schoolboys and many others who can spare a week or two. It will also help if troops in training are lent to farmers, as they are being this autumn, to get in the harvest while fine weather holds. There is little doubt that agriculture will be able to call on a good deal of outside labour at busy times. It will be unskilled labour, and farmers will need all the skilled men they now employ if production is to be maintained.

Food production is a form of national service indispensable to this industrial island in war-time. It has been recognised as such from the outset, and there is no question that farm workers, in common with farmers, will give a whole-hearted response to the call for a rapid advance on the food front. The success of their efforts is the more certain because the relations between master and man in the farming industry are peculiarly close. On most farms the farmer knows all his employees personally as men; he knows their families, and he knows them as fellow-dwellers in a small village community. The land and the welfare of the livestock on the land make a great common bond which war and the call for an extra effort in home food production can only strengthen. Farm workers no less than farmers will rejoice when the land is again being farmed more nearly to the capacity which gave our forefathers the full rickyards and full barns which were their pride. CINCINNATUS.



"THE SERVICES OF WOMEN WILL BE VALUABLE, ESPECIALLY TO DAIRY FARMERS"

THE ALMANACK AND DIARY FOR THE YEAR 1653 OF RICHARD CORBETT, ESQ., OF ELTON, HEREFORDSHIRE

A SKETCH OF COUNTRY LIFE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THE Richard Corbett whose pocket Almanack so unexpectedly came to light not long ago on a London bookstall, was the sixth son of Sir Edward Corbett, Bt., of Leighton, Montgomeryshire, and Longnor, Salop. A staunch Royalist, Sir Edward was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1651, and owned several manors in that county and in Herefordshire. The great interest of this little book lies mainly in the copious manuscript notes it contains. It is very rare to get such a wealth of interesting information combined with so important an ownership in an almanack of this period; and it is this, indeed, which makes the discovery, in its way, unique. The entries are very miscellaneous in character; just the sort of things, in fact, that a country gentleman of those days would jot down as he travelled about on business or pleasure.

In 1653 Richard, a young man of twenty-seven, was living at his father's Elton estate with two brothers, Francis and Charles, and two sisters, Martha and Margaret. Martha, the eldest of the five, and the only one married, managed the household with great capability; though Richard apparently held the purse strings. He is continually doling out small sums of money to her. One day he meets a certain "Mr. Wigmore and his company" at Ludlow, a place which he frequently visits since it is only four and a half miles away from Elton. The next day these friends come to Elton, and Richard gives Martha 2s. 6d. towards their entertainment, and also pays 2s. 4d. "for wine and a cake." The Wigmores lived at Shobdon, not so very far away, and two years later Richard was to marry their daughter Susan. Perhaps she was among "the company" at Ludlow.

At other times Richard gives his sister 2s. 4d. "towards our dyett," 6d. "to buy fishe," 5s. "upon Easter Eve, 2s. 6d. "to pay ye weaver," and as much as £1 "for to buy cheese at Wigmore." Also he gives her 5s. "for to pay Annes wages," Anne being Martha's maid.

Martha's husband, Captain Robert Farrer, was away during



LONGNOR HALL, THE HOME OF THE CORBETTS
The present house was built in 1670 by the nephew of Richard Corbett

were the executors of Sir Edward's will; but owing to the ill health, we may suppose, and finally the death of Francis, Richard would have most of the work to do. There were sales of lands mentioned in the will to attend to, debts to settle and collect, rents from many properties to receive, and other similar matters, much of which we find noted in the Almanack.

We thus find records of his journeys to many places in the surrounding district, with details of lands owned there, the rents to be received and the names of the lessees. The widow Anne Bould rented a house and garden at Leintwardine for £2 a year. Cludd's tenement "upon ye rock" brought in £60 a year. He visits Longnor, the ancient seat of the Corbetts, where there were nine rents to collect and where his grandmother Jane Corbett then lived.

He buys three Almanacks, one for Martha, another for Charles, and the third for himself, paying 6d. for each. The information contained in these books was very miscellaneous, as can be seen from the title of this one. Thus Richard would rely mainly on his Almanack for telling him what the weather was going to be like on any given day. He would read that Easter Day would fall on April 10th, a Sunday, that the sun would be in the sign Taurus, and the weather for then and the following four days would be "Cool and lofty gales of wind causing a serene and pleasant skie." Under this pleasant sky (for we must give the Almanack credit for being right on this occasion at least) we

the greater part of 1653, perhaps on military service. He died in December of that year, and was buried in Elton Church, as a brass in the chancel there testifies to this day. Indeed, 1653 was a most eventful year for the Corbett family. Richard's father, Sir Edward, died on April 8th at Leighton, his eldest son, Edward, six weeks later on May 20th, and Francis, the fifth son, not long after. His mother, Lady Margaret Corbett, had died the previous year. Sixteen-fifty-three, therefore, was a particularly busy year for our diarist. Francis and Richard



SIR EDWARD CORBETT



LADY MARGARET CORBETT

THE FATHER AND MOTHER OF THE DIARIST

can imagine him riding into Ludlow soon after Easter with his brother Charles; for so it is recorded in the diary. They would cross the Teme by the fine old Norman bridge still to be seen there, and go on up the hill into the little town, with its streets lined with quaint overhanging timber and plaster houses. While there he visits his doctor, who is referred to several times, for Richard evidently took great care of his health. Indeed, if we can judge by the frequency of their deaths, the Corbets must have been a delicate family. He duly pays the doctor's fee of 3s. 6d. He then gives 2s. to Charles, and does a little shopping himself. A new cap and comb cost him 4s. Finally he visits the barber for a shave, which cost him 1s. We must not suppose that all his visits were purely on business matters. He had many relations scattered about the country, brothers, uncles, cousins, etc., whom he frequently mentions as meeting at various places. Then there were his numerous friends, the Wigmores at Shobdon, to which place there is a record of a visit, Sir Sampson Eure at Gatley Park, only a mile or so away, and many others.

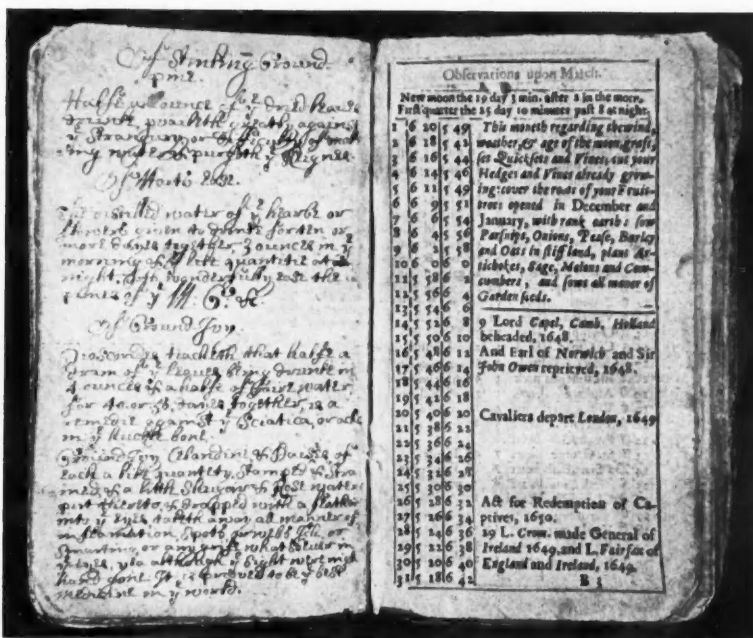
The horse was his sole means of transport; and we find records throughout his journeys of the cost of oats (10d. the strike or half-bushel), of shoeing (anything from 4d. to 2s.), of the wages and tips paid to the grooms and ostlers ("to ye austler for hay 10d., to ye groom 6d."). And "To ye Apothecary for things to drench my horse 9d." Also he never forgets to tip the servants, 6d. or 1s. He buys a mare from Mr. Morgrove for £2 17s. 6d.

It is interesting to note the tradesmen mentioned. We have already seen how Martha paid the weaver. The apothecary is mentioned twice, in connection with drugs for his horse and for himself (2s.). Then there was Jones the tailor with whom he had frequent dealings, Cooper the shoemaker (two pairs of boots cost £1), Cole the saddle-maker, and the carpenter. Anne Evans supplied him with soap. He buys a cane for 10d., a new hanger or sword for 14s., and two belts for £1 1s.

The funeral expenses of his brother Francis are duly recorded. There was the usual feast, with plenty of roast beef, short cakes, fruit, and wine. There was a shilling's-worth of candles bought to set up around the corpse, in accordance with the old custom of watching the dead. Then there was the winding sheet, a fine cloth, and a coffin (which cost 10s.). The ringers at the church received £1. Finally, alms were distributed to the poor to the amount of £1 13s. 4d.

Meanwhile at Elton the study door wants a new lock, and fresh mats are required for the floor. His watch needs repairing, and so do his boots and saddle. He also gets his table book mended (for 6d.). These books had leaves of slate, asses' skin, or other durable material which could be cleaned and used again and again. Hence it would be cheaper to repair such a book than buy a new one, in the event of the leaves getting broken, etc. Once Richard visits the assizes at Presteign in Radnorshire, and he is adjudged to pay £1 10s. to the city of Hereford. The Royalists were much persecuted by Cromwell's Government at the time, and were frequently having goods and lands confiscated or fines to pay.

In November he visits London, and while there finds time to purchase a few personal items. Here is his shopping list.



RICHARD CORBETT'S ALMANACK. A SAMPLE OF HIS ENTRIES

Bought in London ye 21 of November, 1653.

s. d.
One paire of Shues and Goloshues 8 6
One paire of Black Sarge Stockings 5 0
One kambrick Band and paire of Cuffes 4 0
One Holland Band and paire of Cuffes 3 6
One paire of gloves with fringe 8 6
One Razor, case, and Sizers 5 0
One knife and case 3 6
Three paire of Band Strings 8 6
For Bookes 10 6
For one ruld Booke 1 6
For Ribonds 1 3

The band was a kind of large collar falling over or standing out from the coat; a very fine lace one is shown in the portrait of Sir Edward. The band strings were tied in front to keep the band together. Ribbons were worn by the men

of those days on the hat, at the shoulder, knee, wrist, etc.

So Richard with his fine cambric bands and cuffs, his fringed gloves, and ribbons, broad belt, cane, sword and top boots was a real cavalier of the times—none of your Puritans with their plain and simple attire. He would wear his hair long and well brushed and combed; and was either clean shaven or kept his beard and moustache well trimmed—as he was always visiting the barber "for shaving." One wonders whether he had the high forehead and delicate, sensitive features of his father that look so strikingly out at us from the portrait at Longnor Hall.

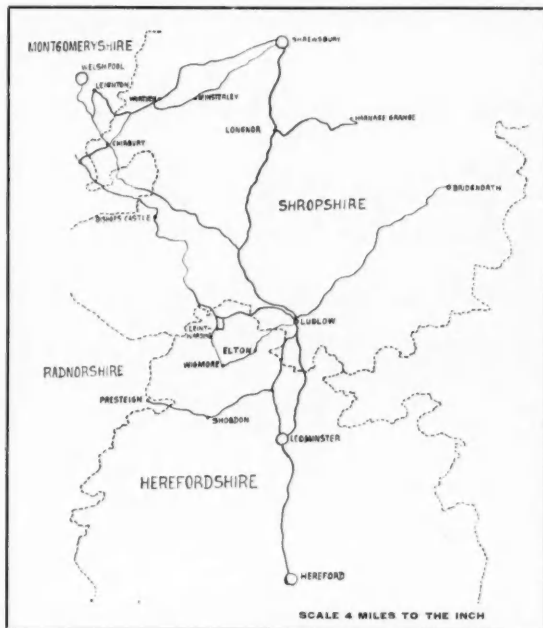
There is a short list of five books which may well have been those mentioned in the above list. They are all on medicine, among them being Thomas Cogan's "Haven of Health," an old Elizabethan favourite. Richard was evidently in the habit, as were many country people of those days, of compounding his own medicines for man and beast. He has noted down the description and properties of all sorts of herbs, and gives many recipes, "for a cough or consumption," "to purge the blood," etc. Characteristically, there are also many recipes for the ailments of horses.

Richard was evidently scholarly, fond of reading, and something of a philosopher. He has several notes of a philosophic tendency, some of them extracts from Francis Bacon's "Sylva Sylvarum, or Natural History." Among other things he writes: "The uncertainty of Riches, Honor, Health or Life; for what man is there so assured of these but that he may be deprived of either or all that very next hour or day to come. *Quid vesper vehat incerta est.* What ye

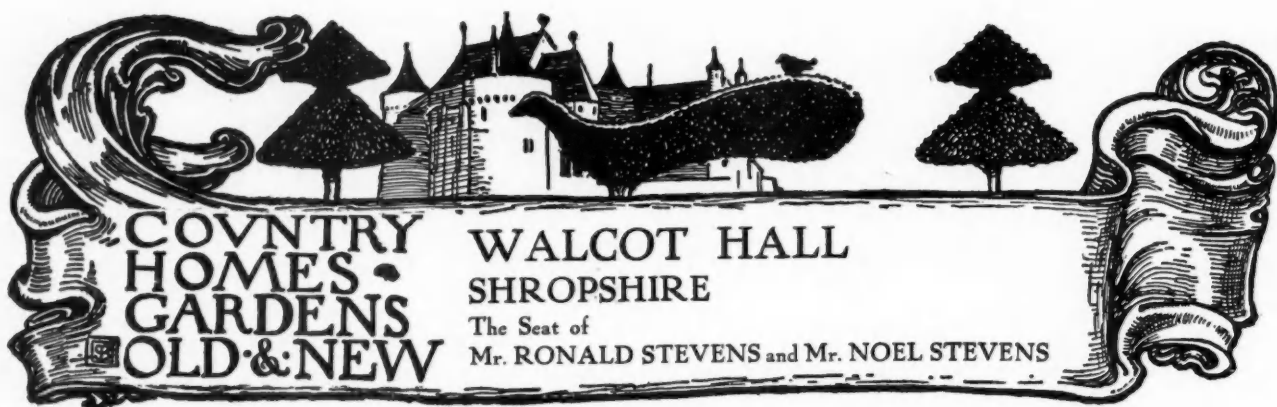
evening will bring with it, it is uncertain." Those were indeed troubled and uncertain times for Richard Corbett; and the above quotation speaks indeed from the very heart of the young man whose responsibilities and cares must at times have lain heavy upon him. However, he is not at a loss for an apophthegm to brighten things up. "Griefe for things past," he writes, "that cannot be remedied, and care for things to come that cannot be prevented, may easily hurt, can never benefit mee. I will therefore commit myselfe to God in both and enjoy ye present." So we find him at Elton listening to "ye man that played of ye Hoboy" and to "ye fidler." He gives his young sister Margaret 6d. to give the fiddler, and immediately after gives him another 6d. himself.

The estate at Elton was left by his father to Waties Corbett, an elder married brother of Richard's; and on this brother taking possession, Richard and Charles moved to Shobdon where the former married in 1655.

Nothing further is known of these two brothers. J.B.L.



SKETCH MAP OF RICHARD CORBETT'S COUNTRY



Lord Clive, who bought the ancient home of the Walcots in 1763, largely re-built the house, employing Sir William Chambers as his architect. It has recently been remodelled and reduced to a more manageable size from the designs of Messrs. A. T. and Bertram Butler.

OF the great Lord Clive's various country houses, Claremont, as the nearest to London, is by far the best known. But it was only towards the end of his life that he bought it, after the death of the Duke of Newcastle in 1768, and when he himself died in 1774, the new house which he had commissioned in place of Vanbrugh's curious mansion, was still uncompleted. To-day villas nestle under the trees in the park which Brown re-planted, and the house in recent years has been used as a school. Except as a plaything which served to divert him between the bouts of ill-health and depression that towards the end made his life miserable and finally unendurable, Claremont has only slight claims to be remembered in connection with Clive. Much more substantial are those of Walcot, his Shropshire home, and of the house in Berkeley Square (illustrated not long ago in our pages) where he died.

Clive was a Shropshire man. For generations his family had lived the quiet life of country squires on their small estate near Market Drayton, where, in the rambling old black-and-white house called Styche, the future nabob was born. All his life Clive remained deeply attached to his native county and to his old home, which he enlarged and re-built. On his second return to England after Plassey, when he was at the height of his fame and, with Mir Jaffier's gifts and annuity, had grown enormously rich, he set about establishing himself as a great landowner. He was elected Member for Shrewsbury, and he proceeded to build up and consolidate a secure "interest" for

himself and his family in the county. This process continued both during and after his third and final term in India—and so successfully that in December, 1767, he could write to Verelst: "We shall come very strong into Parliament this year—seven without opposition, probably one more: Lord Clive, Shrewsbury; Richard Clive, Montgomery; William and George Clive, Bishop's Castle," with three others—friends and relatives—in other parts of the country. In another letter of 1769 he tells George Grenville of "the purchase of some estates which I am making . . . for the purpose of entirely surrounding the town of B[ishop's] C[astle] with my own possessions." Three years later, the founder of modern India reached the summit of his local ambitions by being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.

It was in the course of creating this little dominion, between his second and third terms in India, that Walcot was purchased by Clive. His birthplace lies on the extreme east of the county, Walcot on the extreme west. We may suppose, however, that the quiet and remoteness of Walcot and the natural beauty of its surroundings were among the deciding factors that made him choose it for his country seat, even if its strategic position for purposes of local influence, with Bishop's Castle only a few miles away, was the dominant one in his mind. In acquiring these possessions on the Welsh border he was succeeding to a local supremacy that in earlier times had belonged to the see of Hereford. How the bishops obtained the 18,000 acres of the Lydbury North manor is a story that takes us back to the



1.—THE SOUTH AND EAST FRONTS



2.—FROM THE WEST, LOOKING DOWN THE LAWNS ACROSS THE VALLEY
On the left is the ballroom wing added to this south front by the first Earl of Powis



3.—ONE OF THE LAKES AT THE LOWER END OF THE PARK



4.—THE NEWLY FORMED COURTYARD AT THE BACK OF THE HOUSE



5.—THE EAST END OF THE BALLROOM WING FROM THE COURTYARD

Mercian King Offa, whose name is still perpetuated in the Dyke that runs from the Dee to the Wye. In 794 Ethelbert, King of the East Angles, was treacherously beheaded by the command of Offa, when he was staying at the Mercian king's Court wooing his daughter, Alfrida. His bones were buried at Hereford, where miracles began to be reported at his shrine. Among those who heard of them was Egwin, the wealthy but paralytic owner of Lydbury. He visited the shrine of the martyred king and was cured; and in thanksgiving, so it is said, offered

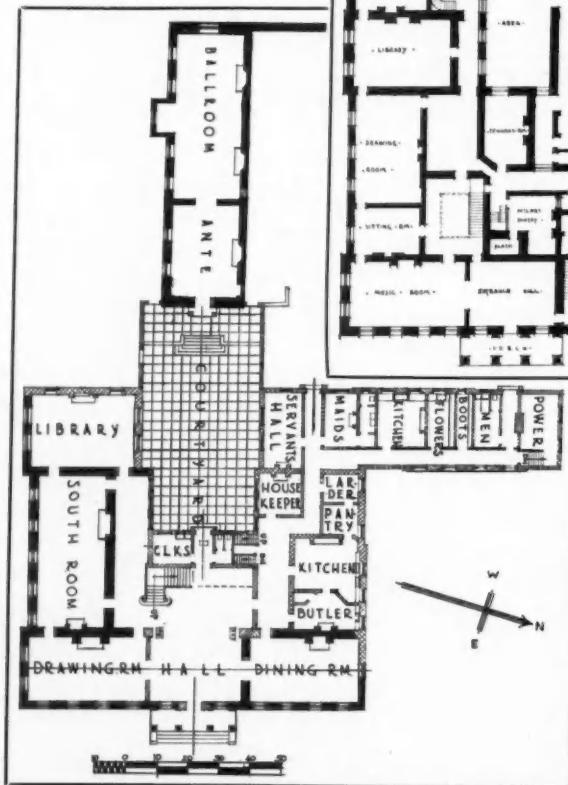
to the Saxon saint his vast manor. The bishops of Hereford held this estate until it was confiscated by Queen Elizabeth, and in Norman times defended it by building the fortress which has given its name to Bishop's Castle. Among the many sub-manors that were held under the bishops were those of Plowden, Oakley and Walcot, each of which is associated with a well known Shropshire family. To this day Plowdens live at Plowden, and Walcot was held by Walcots until Clive bought the estate from John Walcot and his son Charles in 1763.

The valley in which Lydbury North, with Walcot, about a mile to the south of it, lies, is one of those branching northward from that of the Clun, which flows into the Teme at Leintwardine, to join eventually, after many meanderings, the Severn below Worcester. Behind Walcot rise the wooded heights of a spur running out from the mountain tract of Clun Forest on the Montgomery border. The house stands on a platform levelled out of the lower slopes, and looks northward and eastward across the valley to the dark hills on the farther side, through a gap in which can be seen the southern end of the Long Mynd. One way of entering the park is from the hamlet of Kenton to the east, from which a long drive brings you eventually up to the house, but the more direct approach is from Lydbury, due north, across a causeway which divides the chain of lakes at the foot of the park. In its setting of hills, woods and water, Walcot fulfils all the ideals of the eighteenth century connoisseur of the picturesque, and with such an eye it was painted rather over a century ago in a romantic landscape that heightens all the Salvator-like elements in the scene. But in reality it is not the dramatic but the gentle aspect of nature that impresses one most—the soft curves of

the dropping slopes, the intense green of lawns and meadows that one always finds in a sub-mountain region, darkening to purple as you look across to the wooded hills.

How early the Walcots obtained the estate is not known. In their pedigree recorded in the Herald's Visitation of 1623 they claimed descent from David ap Rees, the last of a line of Welsh nobles, who married the daughter of Sir John Walcot of Walcot about the time of Henry II. Their son, Ievan, by his mother's wish, took her name, and the family thenceforward was regarded as English; but another account gives it a purely Saxon descent. A Walcot, with the Plowden and Oakley of the day, is said to have been among the Crusaders who in 1190 landed at Tyre. In 1221 William de Walcote is named in a deed acting as security for a neighbour, and from that time onward the descent of the family is well attested. There is the picturesque episode of Sir John Walcot playing chess with Henry V and check-mating him with his rook, "whereupon the Kinge chainged his Coate of Armes which was the Cross with fleur-de-lis and gave him the

6 and 7.—GROUND FLOOR PLANS, (right) SHOWING THE HOUSE BEFORE AND (below) AFTER RE-MODELLING



Rouke for a remembrance thereof." The new arms which the family have borne since are argent, a chevron between three chess-rooks, ermines. Later on, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the Walcots went into commerce. Humphrey Walcot, who died in 1616, was a Merchant Adventurer and of the Grocers' Company. His son, another Humphrey, suffered heavily in the Royalist cause. The King in 1642 asked for a loan of £5,000, and three years later, as a delinquent, the owner of Walcot was heavily fined. The Restoration found the family greatly impoverished, but through the wise management of Humphrey's son, John, and the marriages of his son and grandson, their fortunes took an upward turn. Charles Walcot, however, great-grandson of John, having purchased Bitterley Court from a cousin, parted with his ancestral property.

When Clive bought it, the house was a brick building with a three-gabled front of Elizabethan or Jacobean date. Such it appears on an estate plan of about 1750, which shows this main front looking north towards the fish-ponds and a formal garden centring in a fountain pool lying to the east. Clive, it would seem, without entirely rebuilding it, greatly enlarged and transformed the house, giving it new elevations with sashed windows and a parapet (Fig. 1). He appears to have done this by refashioning the east side and making this the entrance front, and building a long range at right angles on the south side running back westwards. As his architect he employed Sir William Chambers, then in the early stages of a career which began with his work at Kew and his post of drawing-master to George III when Prince of Wales. Chambers was also Clive's architect when he re-built Styche; later on he produced designs for Claremont, but Clive preferred those which "Capability" Brown, with the help of his son-in-law, Henry Holland, submitted. Chambers never forgave what he regarded as an unjustifiable invasion of the architect's province by a mere gardener, and gave vent to his feelings by disparaging Brown in his "Dissertation on Oriental Gardening." At Walcot Chambers, presumably, was responsible for the east and south elevations and probably for the stables as well (Fig. 10). The Doric portico on the main front (Fig. 9) is the only "feature" to elevations of extreme simplicity, the height and proportions of which were partly governed by the existing building.

After Clive's death further alterations were made to the house by his son and successor, who married the heiress of the last Herbert Earl of Powis and in 1804 himself became Earl of Powis under a new creation. He possessed Walcot for no fewer than sixty-five years, and in the course of that time added the low ballroom wing seen on the left of Fig. 2, besides a three-storey tower (since removed) at the west end of the south front. He also erected between the ballroom and stables, along the curving wall seen in Fig. 8, a series of hot-houses which Hulbert, the county historian, describes as "the most spacious and costly I ever beheld." His interest in gardening and arboriculture is attested by the many fine trees on the slope behind the house which has since been developed into an arboretum



8.—THE STABLES, FROM THE UPPER LAWN



9.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT AND PORTICO



10.—THE EAST SIDE OF THE STABLES

with winding walks and flowering shrubs. A Douglas fir planted in 1842 by the second Lord Powis has now grown to a colossal size.

The present Lord Powis sold Walcot to Mr. Stevens in 1933, though he still retains a considerable part of the estate built up by Clive in the neighbourhood. The new owner decided to reduce the rambling house to a more manageable size and entrusted the work of remodelling to Messrs. A. T. and Bertram Butler of Wolverhampton. The east and south fronts are retained intact, though the three-storey addition at the west end of the latter was demolished to regain symmetry. Behind these façades the haphazard arrangement of rooms called for a good deal of remodelling and demolition, the effect of which can be seen in detail by a comparison of the two plans (Figs. 6 and 7). One result has been to create a paved courtyard (Fig. 4) at the back of the house and to detach the ballroom wing from the main building. The east end of the ballroom wing is now approached from the courtyard by a flight of steps with a balustraded terrace and has been given a little portico (Fig. 5).

Within, the space behind the entrance hall has been re-planned as a large staircase hall. The stairs, which are of an eighteenth-century design (Fig. 12), go up to a wide landing, from which corridors (Fig. 13) go off to right and left along the inner sides of the north and south ranges. The dining-room is to the right of the entrance hall; to the left is the drawing-room, which retains the ceiling given it by Chambers, as well as a Georgian fireplace. In the centre of the south front the old drawing-room and an adjoining ante-room have been made into one long room, the Chambers ceiling of the former being continued in the extended portion. The ceilings both in this room and in the drawing-room are of a rather unusual kind, being divided into compartments by intersecting beams, the sides of which are decorated by a continuation of the *motifs*

of the frieze. At the west end of the south front is a library newly panelled in oak.

The architects in all the new decoration have taken their cue from the manner of the later Georgians among whom Sir William Chambers ranks as a conservative. There is no discordancy with the original work which has been preserved, but the effect, perhaps inevitably, is a little colourless. Externally, the alterations have greatly improved the appearance of the house both in form and

coherence; where re-building has taken place old bricks have been re-used. If those who remember Walcot when it was still an alternative home of Clive's descendant, with many of the family pictures and furniture that are now concentrated at Powis Castle fifteen miles away, are inevitably conscious of a void, it was a happy circumstance that found a new and sympathetic owner for a home so remote.

The capacious stables, which lie north-west of the house, form a large courtyard; the buildings, simple but impressive, were probably designed by Chambers. On the hillside to the west is a large walled kitchen garden, and adjoining it are walled enclosures now used for breeding-pens for the owners' fine collection of rare birds and ducks. An account of this aspect of Walcot appeared in *COUNTRY LIFE* three years ago. The chain of lakes at the lower end of the park, where ducks and geese, collected from all over the world, are to be seen, were developed out of the old fishponds which existed in the Walcots' time. They separate Walcot from Lydbury, where, in the Walcot chapel on the south side of the church, are still to be seen the handsomely bound prayer books ordered by Clive. They conjure up a strange picture, for who, in reading of the proud victor of Arcot and Plassey, has thought of him sitting with his wife and family in a remote Shropshire church listening to the local parson?

ARTHUR OSWALD.



11.—THE DRAWING-ROOM



12.—THE NEW STAIRCASE



13.—GALLERY IN THE SOUTH WING

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

AN ADMIRAL'S LOG—BY W. E. BARBER

A GREAT many people who have no direct and personal connection with the Navy possess little or no knowledge either of life below deck, of the adventures which are likely to come the way of a naval rating or (still less) of the multifarious chances which beset the way of a naval officer in his advance from cadet to admiral. Such people think of the Navy at a time like the present, of course, but it is in terms of battles and blockades, not in terms of the individual and the society in which he lives, whether it be peace-time or war-time. At the moment the Navy is once more our first line of defence, once more the object of burning interest to all the sailors' fellow-countrymen, and a better account of an officer's life in the Senior Service it would be difficult to find than Admiral Sir Hugh Tweedie's account of his career, "The Story of a Naval Life" (Rich and Cowan, 18s.). That career has been both long and varied. It began in the old *Britannia* at Dartmouth and by the time the War of 1914 came along Captain Tweedie had already seen service in many of the most unlikely quarters of the world. It was for his services on the west coast of Africa that he owed his first special promotion, and for special work in Mexico that he was promoted to the rank of commander. He then became one of the officers responsible for the introduction of systematic physical training both at Dartmouth and in the Navy itself. When the Great War overtook him he was in command of the *Essex*, then an experimental ship manned exclusively by boys, and he managed to see service in command of a monitor off the Belgian coast, in the West Indies, the Dardanelles and the Struma River operations before he finally "settled down" with the Grand Fleet. Since the War he has seen further service in China and as Commander-in-Chief of the Africa Station.

Such a record gives some idea of the variety of the experience which he has to relate, and the excitement of which began early in life. He was present during a cruise in the Mediterranean on the famous occasion when the *Victoria*, rammed by the *Camperdown*, sank in seven minutes. The story has, of course, been told many times before, and, in spite of the investigations of the court-martial, will almost certainly remain a mystery until the end of time. But the account of a young midshipman in the *Dreadnought*, some two hundred yards away from the *Victoria*, who actually took part in the rescue, loses nothing because he cannot elucidate Admiral Tryon's mental processes.

Sailors are famous as *raconteurs* the world over, and Admiral Tweedie's yarns are well up to standard. Some of the best of them are of a certain Captain Nobby Hewitt, under whom he served. This officer developed various crazes for annoying the flagship, and finally brought his career to an end at Hong Kong, where he was called upon to show the G.O.C. the round of his ship. "Nobby," relates the Admiral, "had shown the General all the tricks. He then took him into his cabin for a little refreshment and said 'Now I'll show you something a little special.' He had two messenger boys who were trained, when he said 'Man overboard,' to whip off their clothes and jump through the after gun-port; then he would take the time it took the boat to pick them up. He rang the bell; in came the messenger, commenced to strip off his jumper and trousers, but this was too much for the Army: the General fled on deck, and the story, suitably embroidered, went the rounds of Hong Kong."

Apart from these yarns, however, there is one thing which will be of the greatest interest to the reader of the present day. That is the very vivid account which the Admiral gives of his work in the last Great War, work which is being repeated in slightly different terms almost before our eyes.

Marginal Comments, by Harold Nicolson. (Constable, 5s.)

ARTICLES which make capital reading week by week prove sometimes disappointing in book form. They are like flat champagne from which the fizz has departed, or cold chops which ought only to be eaten hot and hot. This is emphatically not the case of Mr. Nicolson's articles published in *The Spectator* from January to August of this year and now reprinted. The fizzing quality is still there. "Under modern dynamics," he says, "even the most alert among us adopt a 'That's Shell, that was' expression when observing current events," and it is true that many recent events now appear to have happened very long ago. It does not seem to matter much whether we regarded Herr Hitler's intentions with an optimism, at once too lazy and too resolute, we know what he meant now. Mr. Nicolson is so vigorous and so amusing as to overcome even this disadvantage. If it be annoying to admit that he told us so, we must also in fairness admit that he told us so surpassingly well. Moreover, there are "escapist" interludes. There is, for instance, Lord Balfour's view of the modern conception of a gentleman, namely, that it represents "a pathetic fallacy on the part of the middle classes" in general and of Dr. Arnold of Rugby in particular. The great Headmaster desired "to train the sons of the industrial revolution to become little patterns of nobility. Yet he mistook for the patrician manner the tone of reserved imperturbability which the patricians adopted towards his own class." There is the interesting speculation why every country has its own north and why "this northern hardness begins all over again when you cross a southern frontier." And there is the cautionary story of how Mr. Nicolson bought a putative picture of an ancestor and exhibited, as it is a relief to find, too much optimism as to the vendor's statements.

Sassetta, by John Pope Hennessy. (Chatto and Windus, 25s.)

THE name of Sassetta has become familiar to the English public since the acquisition of the St. Francis panels by the National Gallery, and

now Mr. Pope Hennessy, the author of a previous volume on Giovanni di Paolo, presents us with a very thorough investigation of his life and position in the history of Italian painting. He traces Florentine influence, and then shows how Sassetta gradually came more and more under the spell of the French Gothic style. All visitors to the National Gallery must have noticed the similarity between Sassetta's spacious and luminous landscapes and those of Piero della Francesca, and it has generally been assumed that the St. Francis altarpiece, painted for Borgo San Sepolero, influenced Piero, but Mr. Pope Hennessy suggests that it may be the other way about, as Piero's "Baptism" may have been painted before the altarpiece was completed. Another interesting suggestion is that the delightful "Journey of the Magi" in the Maitland Griggs collection, which figured in the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House in 1930, formed the upper part of the "Adoration of the Magi" belonging to Conte Chigi Saraceni. Anyone familiar with Persian miniatures may be inclined to disagree with the author's rather summary dismissal of any possible influence of Oriental painting in Siena; however, that is a problem which still needs some historical evidence to support the close stylistic affinity. The book is so fully documented with literary references that one cannot help wishing it had included a reproduction of every picture mentioned, but the thirty-two plates are well chosen and include some works of Sassetta's followers.

The Land of France, by Ralph Dutton and Lord Holden. (Batsford, 8s. 6d.)

THE present moment is an inauspicious one for those with the *Wanderlust*, and foreign travel is more of an obligation than a pleasure. Yet there should be many to whom this book will make an appeal: those who, looking forward to happier days when travel in Europe will again be unhampered by political considerations, plan to spend their first post-war holiday in France, and those who delight to read of places they already know. This book can be warmly recommended to both classes of readers. The authors have purposely omitted places usually considered of the first importance—or have only briefly mentioned them—since descriptions of them are easily available elsewhere. To mention Paris, Carcassonne or Mont St. Michel almost in passing may seem to some to amount to sacrilege, but the compensations are ample. One is made aware of the artistic and cultural importance of the provinces: indeed, it seems remarkable that, after so many centuries of warfare, France should contain so many treasures, and there appears to be no village without at least one object worth pausing to examine. There are many photographs, most of which are excellent, but it is to be regretted that two or three (for example, Amiens Cathedral) should hardly come up to the general standard. G. C. M.

How Green Was My Valley, by Richard Llewellyn. (Michael Joseph, 8s. 6d.)

BAD books come and go; good books come and are read for a few months or even for a year or two. Only once or twice in a lifetime may a reviewer hope to feel so strongly about a book that he will joyfully take the risk of prophesying, "Here is a book that has come to stay." Such a prophecy must now be made regarding Mr. Richard Llewellyn's first novel, "How Green Was My Valley." The book is a delight and a wonder; it has enchantment and it has greatness. Within a page or two it has created its own world and drawn us into it; thereafter, it keeps us spellbound. Closing the book, we return to our own world as to some strange and alien place; we are lost and homesick for the world from which the last of Mr. Llewellyn's six hundred and fifty-one pages excludes us. What more than that can any man do to establish his title to genius? Only when the book is finished can we examine with any coolness of judgment the qualities that have gone to make it what it is. To begin with, there is a man, Huw Morgan, who retraces the course of his life just before he leaves for ever the Welsh valley and the cottage where he was born. To go on with, there is a story packed with incident and thought: with comedy and tragedy, with drama, danger, courage, song, football matches, fights; with the love of comrades, of kin and of women; with the starry heights of the soul, and the dirty gutters in which the mind may wallow; with an utter frankness and an utter cleanness. Then there is the large group of living characters; not only Huw, endearing himself by what he does, refrains from doing, sees and feels, but his father, mother, brothers, sisters, neighbours, all revealing themselves and one another in the homely, musical turns of speech that are in the English tongue but from the Welsh soul. And then, how sheer poetry keeps breaking through!—when, for instance, we are made to see the valley as a nest of human singing birds, or share in the silent breaking of a man's heart, or mourn the passing of the silver from the river and of the greenness from the hills. With a strong, gentle, unfaltering passion the author welds all this into a whole, into a work of art that has integrity for its supreme quality. The book's lighter moments must not go unmentioned. If anyone, for example, can follow without laughter the efforts of Mrs. Morgan to understand Huw's studies, or even the efforts of a certain ant to remember what it has forgotten, he is a curmudgeon; or, if he can read without gastronomic emotion of the making of Brandy Broth, then he is no glutton like the rest of us. There is God's plenty in "How Green Was My Valley." To read it is a joy, an adventure, and a permanent extension of one's spiritual boundaries. V. H. F.

The Sea Tower, by Hugh Walpole. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

FROM the first chapter of "The Sea Tower" we know that something is going to happen to a lovely bride, and not until the last few pages do we know what it is: both very good ingredients for a successful novel, and especially dear to the heart of Mr. Walpole. In the past, he has not always combined the two things to perfection; some tremendous preamble of suspense has ended in an anti-climax of incident; the mountain has brought forth a mouse. But in "The Sea Tower" the two parts balance, so that at the end there is no feeling of having been let down. The tale develops out of the character of a dominating old woman, determined to keep both her sons to herself, although one is in love with his wife, the other with art. Mrs. Field's possessiveness is convincingly shown, but we do doubt whether any woman of her type could really retain the love of husband, sons, sister and servant as she

does. The love of children, at any rate, is lost to clutching parents as soon as the children grow up. However, Bessie Field does lose in the end, and we enjoy the moment at which one of the characters, being just drunk enough to do it, tells her what she is really like. "Greed, lust, wanting to hug something so tight to yourself that there's no life left in it! It's worse than any sin in the Decalogue, Old Lady, and has done more harm through history than all the other Commandments put together." This novel is not the author's high-water mark, but it is pleasantly exciting, shrewdly analytical. The setting is a country house on the edge of the sea, somewhere near Mr. Walpole's Polchester.

V. H. F.

Pay Thy Pleasure, by Elizabeth Inglis Jones. (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d.)

A BRONTE would have found herself in sympathy with the setting of this unusual novel, and with its theme—an abnormally unattractive woman, wooed—and deceived—for her money by an unscrupulous but genial cad, in gloomy country houses among the grim hills of Central Wales. Yet Miss Inglis Jones recognises that credible contemporary people—an M.F.H., people with cars, and who stay at seaside resorts—even when they are neurotic or boorish and have the elements of tragedy in their relationships, cannot be staged in the Brontë manner nowadays. How, then, to unfold their tragedy without lapsing into melodrama and forfeiting our belief? Miss Inglis Jones creates the atmosphere in a prologue that anticipates the final catastrophe, and succeeds in giving the protagonists a tragic (if intentionally ludicrous) stature by outlining them in strong, sombre tones before the story really begins. This impetus contrives to carry the simple theme through the pattern set up by the introduction of the necessary third party—a blonde, whom the M.F.H. marries instead of the tragic Esther Girling and who turns out to be a much more vivid personality than might be expected. That the price of pleasure will be paid is never in doubt. The pathetic Esther is tenderly and terrifyingly depicted. But the skill of the telling

allows the author's irrepressible sense of humour to have its vents, yet successfully grips our attention to the end—which, when it comes is none the less grievous for being handled with restraint, even brevity.

The Piper in the Wind, by Anne Hepple. (Harrap, 8s. 6d.)

THERE is a quality about Miss Anne Hepple's novels that one can only call coziness, and in itself it is wholly delightful. Big fires burn, North Country teas and welcomes abound, young people talk, laugh, fall in love. There are liberal sallies of sweet, spontaneous humour in the characterisation and dialogue, and even small pinches of temporary tragedy in the plot—like the pinch of salt that adds perfection to the sweetness of a cake. The only trouble is that life is not a cake, and that Miss Anne Hepple cannot bear to face that fact, cannot bear to introduce any tragedy that is, as in life, irremediable. It is a great pity; for, with just that stiffening of reality, her work would enter a category to which her other qualities entitle her. Nevertheless, just as she is, her "Piper in the Wind" will give pleasure and temporary escape from worry to thousands.

V. H. F.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

LIFE WORTH LIVING, by C. B. Fry (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 12s. 6d.); *THE SPORT OF A LIFETIME*, by Eugene de Horthy (Edward Arnold, 21s.); *WILDERNESS WIFE*, by Kathrene Pinkerton (Harrap, 10s. 6d.); *HOUNDS*, by C. R. Acton (Heath Cranton, 10s. 6d.); *THE MIND OF THE BEES*, by Julien Françon (Methuen, 6s.); *LONDON FABRIC*, by James Pope-Hennessy (Batsford, 10s. 6d.); *OXFORD*, by Christopher Hobhouse (Batsford, 8s. 6d.); *GARDEN AND HEDGEROW*, by Ethel Armitage (Country Life, 10s. 6d.). *Fiction*: *DOVE IN THE MULBERRY TREE*, by George Preedy (Jenkins, 7s. 6d.); *PRIOR'S MEAD*, by Patrick Chalmers (Methuen, 7s. 6d.); *SHABBY SUMMER*, by Warwick Deeping (Cassell, 8s. 6d.); *SPRING HARROWING*, by Phæbe Atwood Taylor (Crime Club, 7s. 6d.).

THE CHARM OF THE DOTTEREL

By SETON GORDON

IN one of the books written by the celebrated Swedish naturalist, Bengt Berg, there are several remarkable photographs showing how a dotterel was tamed at the nest. The final photograph, showing the result of this taming, was of the dotterel brooding his eggs in the cup of the naturalist's hand, held at a height of a foot and more above the ground, and eating a worm which was given him by the other human hand!

The dotterel which my wife and I photographed on the hills of the Dee Valley was, I believe, as tame as that photographed



RISING IN GENTLE PROTEST AS THE HUMAN HAND TOUCHES HIM

by Bengt Berg, and, as may be seen from the accompanying photographs, had no fear of the human beings who visited him. One day I was sitting about two feet off the dotterel. It was the morning on which he had at last led his chicks from the nest, and as he sat calmly and happily beside me brooding his infant family he happened to see a daddy-long-legs or crane fly buzzing beside my kilt. Without a moment's hesitation he rose from his young, swiftly came over to me, picked up and swallowed the daddy-long-legs, then returned to his family. The male



THE FIRST CHICK TO HATCH



THERE IS NO TRACE OF FEAR IN THE DOTTEREL'S EYE

dotterel seems to have the entire charge of the eggs during the three weeks' incubation, and when he has left the eggs to feed, his mate does not take her turn on them to keep them warm. Should the weather be cold and stormy—it must be remembered that the dotterel nests on high hills, on very exposed ground—the eggs then run a considerable risk of being chilled. One cold and stormy morning when I reached the nest there was no sign of the dotterel. But the nest itself was dry, and I realised that the bird had not deserted, but was off feeding. Two of the young dotterel had hatched, and one was not yet dry. They were lying cold and miserable in the nest, and as they seemed to be in sorry plight, I picked them up, and warmed them inside my kilt as I waited for the parent's return.

A heavy shower of icy rain swept over the hill, and at its coming I saw the dotterel running at his topmost speed towards me. So quickly did he run that I had scarcely time to replace the chicks in the nest before he settled down to brood them at my side, looking up at me with complete friendliness as he did so.

I felt that even Bengt Berg's dotterel could have been no tamer than this confiding bird, so one morning took up with me to the nest a small box of worms. The experiment was unsuccessful, for the dotterel showed not the faintest interest in the worms which I placed beside him, although at times he would leave the nest and pick up beetles and spiders a few yards away. I was interested to notice that the bright sun and the strong, dry, north



THE TAMENESS OF THE DOTTEREL

wind proved fatal to the worms exposed on the ground in under half an hour.

The illustration which shows my wife bending over the dotterel is a proof of the tameness of the bird, for it will be noticed that there is no trace of fear in the expression in the bird's eye. Another illustration shows how the dotterel was in the habit of half-rising from the nest with wings upraised when the human hand touched him gently.

The morning after the dotterel chicks had hatched I visited the nest for the last time. About half an hour after I had arrived at the nesting site the dotterel rose and stood on the nest, and I saw one of the dotterel chicks peeping out. Another chick then appeared, standing behind its father and poking its head through its parent's back plumage. A few minutes later, twenty-four hours after hatching, the chicks began to run actively about and, apparently, to feed. But the air was cold, and every two or three minutes the father dotterel would run up and stand near them in a brooding attitude. The chicks would then run to him and get warmed up beneath him before emerging on another tour of observation. During the time the chicks were brooded they stood upright below their parent and did not crouch. Their legs were apparently impervious to the cold, for during the time they were brooded their legs were exposed. After each excursion the young were led a little farther from the nest, and after a time I left them in a small hollow, as mist rolled in from the west in billows of cold grey vapour and rain began to fall.

BLAISE HAMLET

AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY ESSAY IN THE REVIVAL OF THE PICTURESQUE COTTAGE

By JOHN SUMMERSON



FOUR OF NASH'S COTTAGES AT BLAISE AND THE LATER COLUMN

THIS happy family of nine cottages, no two alike, stands in a field near Blaise Castle in the parish of Henbury, Gloucestershire. Their story is briefly told by the inscription on the stone columnar fountain, which reads as follows:

These cottages, designed by John Nash Esq., were erected by the late John S. Harford Esq. in the year 1811. His son, John S. Harford Esq., the present owner, gratefully records, in testimony of filial affection, this act of his benevolent parent, August 1859.

But to this plain statement a good deal may be added. First, about the elder Mr. Harford. He was a Bristol banker and a Quaker. He bought the Blaise Castle estate in 1789 and found

there, crowning the lavish woodland landscape, a three-sided Gothic tower built by his predecessor (a Mr. Farr) to the design of Robert Mylne. This romantic ornament evidently appealed to Harford, for in his additions to the estate he was at pains to follow its Gothic lead. About 1795, he called in an architect and a landscape gardener. The architect was William Paty, very well known in and around Bristol; the gardener was the celebrated London expert, Humphry Repton. Paty and Repton collaborated, Paty building the house and Repton improving the landscape and enriching it with subsidiary buildings.

Paty's house still stands. It is a pleasant, square-cut family mansion, a concession to the Quaker banker's practical day-to-day



PICTURESQUE THATCHING. THE STONE COLUMN RECORDS THE ERECTION OF THE COTTAGES IN 1811

routine, in a setting where the practical was, at every turn, made to merge into the picturesque. To echo the castellated note originally struck by the name chosen for the estate and by Mylne's no less irrationally castellated tower, Repton designed a Tudor gateway. Then, to humanise and enliven the view from the house, he designed a *cottage*. This was the first cottage—at any rate, the first æsthetically conceived cottage—to appear on the domain of Blaise.

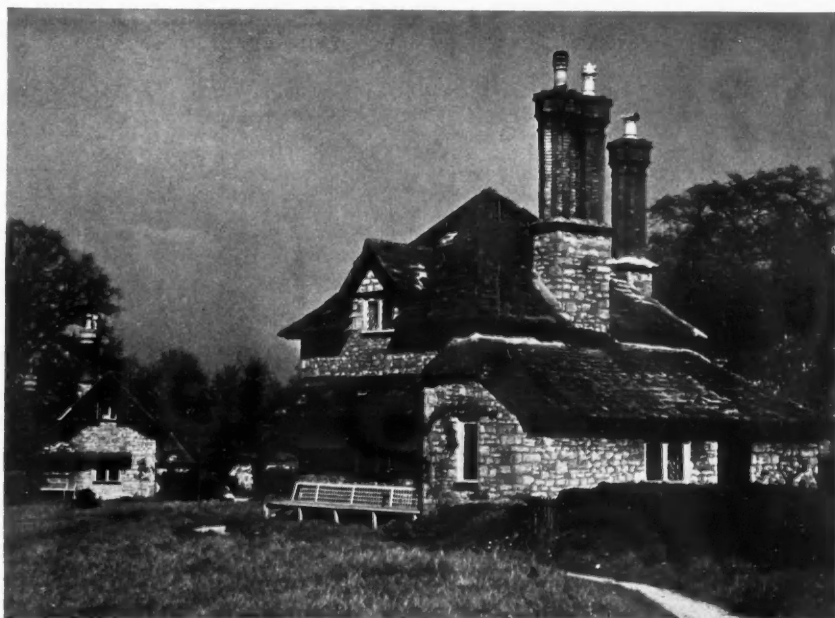
During the time that Repton was working for Mr. Harford he had, in the background, a very remarkable coadjutor—John Nash. Perhaps Nash was responsible for the gateway and the original cottage, but if he was, the responsibility was never admitted. And within a very few years an event occurred which completely altered the relationships of these two partners with each other and, apparently, with their client. It was in or about 1802 that Repton and Nash, for reasons which remain extremely obscure, quarrelled. Each went his own way; but each, not unnaturally, made an energetic grab at as much of the joint practice as he could annex. In the case of Blaise, Nash seems to have been the lucky one, for there is evidence that from 1803 to 1811 he was often employed about the estate. Oddly enough, most of the evidence is in that priceless and fascinating document of early nineteenth-century architecture, the student notebook of Repton's son, George, who, in spite of the quarrel, remained for many years in Nash's office. The notebook was presented to the R.I.B.A. by a descendant, Mr. Guy Repton, a few years ago. It contains, among other things, sketches of a "druidical temple" and a "dairy" for Blaise, the former a grotesque specimen of pictorial antiquarianism, the latter a very neat essay in "rustic" design.

And so we come, at last, to the group of cottages with which the name of "John Nash Esq." is so conspicuously associated in the inscription erected by Harford's appreciative heir. They were the last and the prettiest contribution to the picturesque amenities of Blaise. The cottages are substantially built, in squared, coursed rubble, with delightfully ornamental brick chimney-stacks. Some of the roofs are tiled, some thatched. The ingenuity of the handling of hips, gables and dormers is really brilliant, and no less adept than that of Victorian masters of the vernacular who are supposed to have taken these things very much more seriously. One does not think of Nash, the "sham-classic" man, as a patient student of thatched hips, eaves and verges. But the evidence of Blaise Hamlet, as the group is locally called, is incontrovertible.

In a sense, the cottages form an "anthology," for they repeat designs evolved by Nash for estates with which he had been concerned in earlier years. Arranged in a straggling ring, they group harmoniously and, as the illustrations show, make irresistibly fit subjects for the camera. Originally, each cottage had its own pet name, and there exists a lithograph by Day and Haghe in which a view of each is subscribed with its appropriate cognomen. Internally, the accommodation is primitive enough, and has, in several cases, been extended, though never to the detriment of Nash's original compact, ingenious silhouette. That Nash himself thought very highly of his model village is proved by the fact that, twenty years later, as a very old, very famous and somewhat disillusioned man, he wished to repeat the performance in Regent's Park as a relaxation for his declining years. It was on the lines of Blaise Hamlet that the Park Villages, off Albany Street—peaceful stucco backwaters between road, railway and canal—were originally conceived.



TILED ROOFS AND DELIGHTFULLY ORNAMENTAL BRICK CHIMNEYS



AN INGENUOUS HANDLING OF HIPS, GABLES AND DORMERS



CHIMNEYS WORTHY OF A CASTLE AND A WEATHER-BOARDED GABLE TREATED AS A DOVECOTE

LOOK AT NEW YORK



LOOKING UP THE EAST RIVER FROM NEW YORK HARBOUR, WITH BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND MANHATTAN BRIDGE BEYOND

WHEN you first arrive in New York you think, as your liner proceeds up the Hudson from the harbour: "This is quite a small place." The illusion is produced because you can see up both the Hudson and the East Rivers as you approach the Battery; but any illusions about the size of New York are dispelled in a few hours, and after a few days you begin to realise its immense diversity as a city, and the enormous and complicated variety of its population; and after a few weeks there, you begin to understand that no lifetime is long enough to know New York.

The city puts on an act all the time, it specialises in showmanship, it grows and changes, and displays new facets of its life, new tricks with light and colour and shadow, new phases of stimulation, every hour.

How anybody could reduce to order this mass of vicarious excitement is a problem too alarming even to contemplate: but it has been done. In 708 pages (which include an exemplary index) a discerning and highly detailed guide has been written to the five boroughs of New York City: Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. It is prepared by The Federal Writers' Project of the W.P.A. of New York City. It is a monument of industry, clarity and compression. It deals with the history of the city, its traffic, recreations, points of interest, architecture and housing, annual events, accommodation, shopping, eating, museums, art galleries, and foreign newspapers. Every district is covered. There is also a section on the New York World's Fair, and a long list of books about the city.

There is a gently critical note sounding here and there in the descriptions; and this saves it from being just a bald, efficient guide-book; it is far more than that: it is a human guide book, written by a team of people who understand New York, love the place, have lived there, and know as many of its ins and outs as it is possible for any group of human beings to know.

Over thirty years ago, H. G. Wells wrote of New York: "To the world she was America: to America she was the gateway of the earth." That is true to-day, but New York isn't America: New York is absolutely unique, and this Guide, while it can never be a substitute for a visit to the city of champagne air and shining towers, has managed to catch and preserve in its pages and excellent photographs, maps and reproductions of paintings, some of the stimulation, some of the breathless excitement of the place; also it underlines its unique character.

Here are two examples of the way the editors approach their task: of Upper Fifth, Madison and Park Avenues, this is written: "Elegant bluebloods and solid burghers, tycoons and ne'er-do-wells, social *arrivistes* and just plain people (or New Yorkers a little more affluent than the average)—these are the residents of this district. It is a quarter of old mansions, air-conditioned apartments, exclusive clubs, luxurious hotels, fabulous penthouses; of great churches and museums; of art galleries, antique shops, and specialty stores; of high-priced cafés, cocktail lounges, night clubs."

This is how they introduce Greenwich Village: "A nation, coming into its own artistically after an era of ruthless industrial expansion, of materialism and strait-laced conventionality, seized upon Greenwich Village as a symbol of revolt in the ferment of postwar years. The 'Village' was the center of the American Renaissance or of artiness, of political progress or of long-haired radical men and short-haired radical women, of sex freedom or of sex license—dependent upon the point of view."

"Greenwich Village, actually, is a cross section of American urban life. Here are old families in their gracious mansions; bankers and clerks in tall apartment buildings; and a foreign-born population of some twenty-five thousand, largely Irish and Italian, in tenements. If in 1939 there were more serious artists and writers, more 'bohemians' in renovated old houses, more colorful tea rooms and wild night clubs than in other American centers, the number each year was lessening."

With this guide I can return to New York any time I wish, without the cost of the Atlantic crossing; and even if I had never visited the city, this book would do two things: almost bring it to life, as I sat in an armchair, and implant a passionate eagerness to see the place.

There are descriptions of forty-eight districts: there are eighty-nine photographs: forty-three reproductions of prints: thirty-seven maps in the text, and a large folding map of Manhattan, showing the streets on one side and subway and elevated lines on the other in a pocket in the back cover.

The editorial staff of the Guide were: Editor-in-Chief, Lou Gody; editors, Chester D. Harvey, James Reed; editorial assistants, James Ben. Allen, John Cheever, Henry Fagin, A. Benjamin Kaufman.

"Bigger and Better" is a national slogan in America: it would be possible to claim that this Guide Book is bigger and better than anything published about any other city.

JOHN GLOAG.

New York City Guide, sponsored by The Federal Writers' Project (Constable, 12s. 6d.)



"THE IMMENSE VERTICALITY OF THE PLACE DISTORTS ITS LENGTH AND BREADTH"

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

A CLUB OF CHARACTER

"IN a wild moraine of forgotten books" I lighted the other day on the late Mr. Garden Smith's "The World of Golf," and began to read it again with a lazy pleasure. In it I found one little story which set me, still lazily, thinking. As every golfing schoolboy ought to know, there was once at St. Andrews a golfer called Tom Kidd, who won the Open Championship in 1873 and was one of the long hitters of his day. It appears that towards the end of his career he possessed a very particular driver which came from Tom Morris's shop. It had, of course, a thick handle and a finely tapered shaft, but its great beauty lay in the head. This, says my author, "was long and narrow, as was the fashion in those days, but the face was fairly deep, and there was no lack of wood in its composition. With age, the varnish which had been originally applied on the light beechwood without staining, had attained a beautiful deep amber colour." On Kidd's death this club fell into the hands of an English golfer, who regarded it presumably as a treasure too great to be used. At any rate, he put it away in a box, where it never saw the light, except such truant rays that may have crept in through the keyhole, for nine long years. He then exchanged it with another golfer, who held different views and took it with him to play at St. Andrews. He was on the first tee with his precious driver in his hand, when Tom Morris, who was standing by, asked him where he had got that club. "It once belonged to Tom Kidd," said the new owner, in a tone of nicely blended pride and reverence. "I ken the club fine," answered Old Tom. "Whaur did ye get it?"

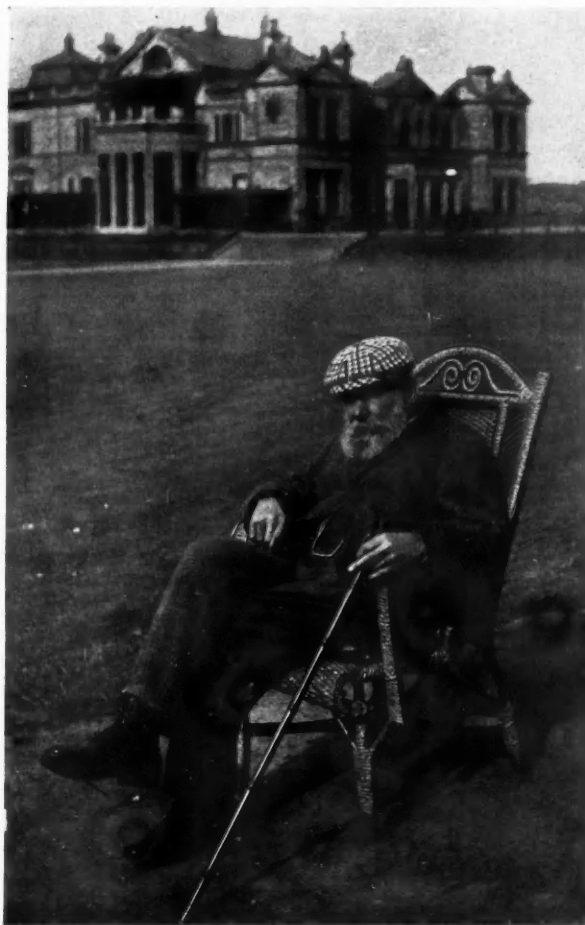
I like that small story for several reasons. First, it speaks of a cosy, friendly, intimate little world of golf in which a single club could gain such fame for its peculiar characteristics. Secondly, it shows what a fine art was once the club-maker's; and thirdly, how close an observer was Tom Morris and what a long memory he had in that after nine years he could instantly recognise that driver. I cannot help wondering a little sadly whether such a thing could happen nowadays, whether anyone could at a glance know an old friend which had been not his own but somebody else's. I think it might happen in the case of a wooden putter, and, if so, the man to recognise it would be a St. Andrews caddie. I possess one ancient wooden putter myself, bearing the name of Philp, and I enjoyed an unspeakable thrill when I once showed it to Simpson, the professional at Rye, who is a St. Andrews man. He saw a little mark cut in the shaft just below the leather, and said he would bet that the club had once belonged to Young Tommy, since that was the mark he always made on his clubs. The pedigree of the club, as I have it, is that it passed from Bob Kirk, the father, to Bob Kirk the son, and whether or not it went through Tommy's hands I shall never know now, but the possibility that it did and the grounds for such a belief are at least extremely romantic.

Such a thing is very unlikely to occur in the case of modern clubs, which are all so good and, to my eye, seem so dully and dreadfully like one another. I believe I should have a grave difficulty in knowing my own irons among a crowd of others. Wooden clubs have, as a rule, more individual characters, and yet, apart from the fact that some have silvery shafts and some

have dark ones, there is the strongest family likeness between them all. This was not so once upon a time, and there are certain old clubs of mine which I feel I could and would take my oath to wheresoever I found them, even if it involved the gravest imputations upon an apparently respectable person. More than that, I feel, though possibly I exaggerate my powers, that I could recognise some of the clubs with which my friends and opponents used to play long ago. There was, for instance, a little stumpy-headed brassey with a piece of red fibre let into the face, which belonged to Mr. de Montmorency and had before

that belonged to Mr. E. H. Buckland. He used to call it "Dumpty," and I am glad to know that it is still alive; I should surely know it anywhere. Mr. Horace Hutchinson's immensely long driver with quite a small head, made by Jack Rowe, is one of my possessions, but if it were buried for ten years I could not fail to know it again. Mr. Croome's clubs, rather upright in the lie, with beautifully varnished heads, seem to me very familiar; so do some of Mr. John Low's spoons with light-coloured heads, made by Lorimer or Willie Auchterlonie; I feel that I should know them, and I should, at any rate, strongly suspect Sir Guy Campbell's. Mr. Lionel Munn's clubs seem in recollection to have had rather long heads, of a shape peculiar to an Irish club-maker; and so I could go on, and be doubtless very tiresome.

When, on the other hand, I survey, in my mind's eye, the clubs of my younger friends I am at once lost. I can say, perhaps, that Mr. Oppenheimer has, or had, a set of Bobby Jones' clubs, which are rather characteristic in build; but then, so have lots of other people. There is only one club to which I think I could positively swear, a not essentially beautiful driver belonging to Mr. John Morrison. I know that because it is of a very fair complexion, whereas heads of lightest yellow are seldom seen and most gentlemen prefer brunettes. Mr. "Boxer"



OLD TOM MORRIS AT THE AGE OF 86

"How close an observer was Tom Morris, and what a long memory he had."

Cannon's putting cleek, with which he strikes such mighty blows in one-club matches at Worlington, has something of a unique air; so has Miss Doris Park's cleek with the curly neck which belonged to her illustrious father; and, of course, there is Mr. Allan Graham's brazen serpent of a putter, which was instantly to be recognised when he lent it to Sarazen in an Open Championship at Hoylake. None of those three putters can by any stretching of language be called modern, and modern clubs seem to me a monotonous lot—monotonous in their excellence and shapeliness. It is perfectly natural that they should be, because it is one of the avowed merits of the clubs of to-day that one should differ from the other as little as possible, and we buy them not singly but in sheaves. Turning back to Mr. Garden Smith's book, which was published just over forty years ago, I find "A set of first-rate clubs is not easy to come by, and the beginner will fare better in the end if he acquires his clubs gradually, picking them up from time to time from professional players, even if he pays a fancy price for them." Of course, a "set" of clubs meant only seven or eight, and it was great fun picking them up. Each had a cast of countenance of its own, just as each had its own little history, whereas to-day a whole bag-load may have the same history and the owner needs almost a shepherd's power of knowing his sheep. I wonder who has got Tom Kidd's driver now, and whether he prizes it as he ought.

FISHERMEN IN CAMP

SMITHERS IN THE ARMY

"HALT, who goes there?" called out a voice in the darkness.

"It's only me," I said timidly, flashing a torch upon my own face. The voice, however, repeated the challenge, with the added words: "Beg pardon, sir, I must challenge you properly." The intonation and the accent seemed familiar, and, replying "Friend," I illuminated the features of the sentry.

"Advance, friend, and be recognised." I advanced towards the bayonet directed towards me, and there, confronting me, was Smithers, familiar to readers of COUNTRY LIFE as Colonel Strikehard's chauffeur and ghillie.

"Well, I'll be blowed," I said. "Where have you sprung from?"

"I was sent out from headquarters to-day, sir. When the Colonel left the Hopscotch Flats in a hurry to rejoin his unit I went with him, and here I am, sir, back in khaki. It's nice to be back in the old uniform," he said, patting the butt of his rifle.

It was a very dark night, and all the troops were asleep. "Excuse me, sir," whispered Smithers. "When I challenged you, your answer reminded me as how you would speak, when you and I and the Colonel would meet in the dark after the evening rise, or when we would get up early to flight duck." I felt slightly ashamed at my lack of militarism.

"Well, if we aren't fishing or shooting, it's good to think about it, Smithers."

"It is, sir. They always says as how fishermen are contemplative. I was watching that Sapper Tumbleton, sir. He helps at the cookhouse. He looks cheerful enough, but don't speak much, and when he does he's not comprehensible. I heard from the sergeant that he'd lost half his dentures, sir—broken by a plank of wood—but I found out, too, that he is a fisherman. That's why he's always happy, contemplating them roach and dace, what he catches in the reservoirs. He has a permit from the Metropolitan Water Board, who he works for in peace-time."

"I must have a talk to Sapper Tumbleton, Smithers," I said, before I turned in. "Anyway, it's nice to know you are in my section and that there are fishermen in camp. I want a batman, and I could have no one better than you, Smithers."

"Thank you, sir," and he smacked the butt of his rifle. "Have you seen Colonel Strikehard, sir? When he called himself up he could only find his uniform of '04, and went off seeming very strange, sir."

"Well, he has his uniform all right now, Smithers. He will be round one of these days, as he has been posted to our battalion in some capacity or other. Good-night, Smithers."

"Good night, sir, and tight lines."

It was good to hear it.

Smithers called me in the morning, and, after breakfast, announced Sapper Tumbleton. After a journey to the military dentist, he had regained his speech.

"So you are a fisherman, Tumbleton?"

"Yes, sir; mostly in reservoirs, sir, but at Brixham and Yarmouth, too, sir."

"Really?"

"Yes, sir. I mind once, sir, I was fishin' off Brixham breakwater. Fishing with four prawns, sir, which I had baited on my hooks. I was ready to throw them into the sea when—wallop! one o' they Atlantic sea-gulls, sir—you know what I mean—comes and takes hold o' them. The first I knew of it was the line going out, and instead of going down it was going up. I looks up to the sky, and there was that gull, rushin' about like any porpoise, only in the air, of course, sir. I pulls and he pulls, and then I sees it's no good—my line being silk. So I breaks, and he goes off with my prawns, hooks, and a great bit o' my line. You would have laughed, sir."

Smithers grinned. No doubt he was imagining what would have happened if the Colonel had hooked a gull.

"And then there was another time, sir," Sapper Tumbleton went on, "I was fishin' on Yarmouth Pier. The wife was with me, and we had bought a box of those smoked kippers. There were a lot of people on the pier, and when they weren't looking" (which must have been a unique moment!)

"I puts four of the kippers on my line, see! and lets them down. Then I hollers to the wife, and she hollers out too, and all the crowd comes and looks, and I pulls up the kippers. I turns to them and says: 'There, you see, I only catches fish ready to eat.' They weren't half mad, sir—that they were."

"Thank you, Tumbleton," I said. "You must come and tell me some more."

"I will indeed, sir."

"Oh! Tumbleton."

"Yes, sir?"

"It's right about turn."

"There's another fisherman here," said Smithers confidentially.

"It's the sergeant, sir; but he's what I call a beer and cigarette fisherman. He takes a bottle in his bag and a packet of fags in his pocket and sits there

all day, wondering, and smoking, and pulling at the bottle when he gets tired. He only has the one bottle, so he must be really keen, sir, for it lasts him all day."

"We must try and fix a day together, or something, Smithers, and we haven't time to fish. We'll talk about it."

"Very good, sir. And begging your pardon, sir. You don't salute without your hat."

J. R. B.



"BEG PARDON, SIR, I MUST CHALLENGE YOU PROPERLY!"

VEGETABLE SOUPS

MY dentist once told me that the peasants of Provence and northern Italy have the finest teeth in Europe because they live largely on vegetable soups. The point about these soups is that they are made partly with the outside leaves and stalks which we normally throw away; and these trimmings contain a high proportion of mineral salts which are invaluable to good teeth and bone development.

It is very difficult to convince the majority of English people that you can make good soup without meat. Our old gardener was ill two years ago, and I told his wife about a Provençal recipe which made use of the outside leaves of cabbages.

"But I couldn't cook 'im them parts wot the caterpillars 'as been on," she protested. So I made the soup myself, and the gardener lapped it up and refused to believe it had no meat in it. But I don't think his wife ever recovered sufficiently from her disgust to make it for him again. This is it:

PROVENÇALE SOUP.—Brown two thinly sliced onions and a finely chopped clove of garlic in olive oil or margarine. Add two breakfastcupfuls of diced root vegetables such as carrots, turnips, parsnips, also some chopped celery. Pour in two quarts of hot water, bring to the boil, season well, and throw in some shredded lettuce and cabbage (including some of the outside leaves), cauliflower divided into flowerets, together with the chopped stalks, a few tomatoes quartered, and any other vegetables you can lay your hands on, the more variety the better. The point about this soup is that it can be made with equal success all the year round, and changes its flavour with the seasons according to the different vegetables available.

When the soup has come to the boil again, turn down the heat and simmer with the lid on for two hours. Serve with the vegetables left in it and have some grated cheese on the table.

This is the sort of soup which is going to be very useful when rationing starts. Two platefuls each of it delight and satisfy the two L.C.C. schoolmasters who are billeted on us, and we have that and nothing else but cheese and biscuits for supper once or twice a week.

MINESTRONE.—This is the finest version of the famous Italian soup that I know. The recipe was given to my mother by her Italian hairdresser in Simla.

Put a cupful of olive oil into a saucepan, heat a little, then

add a little chopped onion, carrot, turnip, leek, and a few haricot beans (soaked overnight). Simmer with the lid on till soft (about twenty minutes), then add a little diced potato, shredded cabbage, lettuce, cauliflower (including outside leaves and stalks chopped) and any other vegetables you have. Pour on enough boiling water barely to cover the vegetables, and simmer a further half-hour. Then add a quarter-cupful more oil and a cupful of fresh or tinned tomato purée. If you like you can also add a little shell-shaped macaroni or spaghetti cut in short lengths and cook the soup until the spaghetti is cooked. Serve with plenty of grated cheese. Minestrone should not be a runny soup with a few vegetables floating about in it. It should be more like a macédoine of vegetables in a runny tomato-flavoured sauce.

VEGETABLE CONSOMME.—This is indistinguishable from the best consommé made with meat stock, and will be useful for war-time dinner-parties:

Chop two onions and half a large head of celery small, and brown them in margarine or olive oil. Pour off the fat and add 1½ lb. of tomatoes (fresh or tinned) cut in quarters, and a good variety of chopped vegetables in season. Fill up the saucepan with hot water, bring to the boil, season, and simmer slowly with the lid on for three hours. Strain, and put in saucepan with two beaten egg whites, a dash of cold water, a dash of lemon juice, and a small glass of sherry or red wine (if you can spare either). Beat over the stove with an egg whisk till it comes to the boil, then boil for ten minutes without whisking. Strain slowly through a double cloth wrung out in cold water.

N.B.—Do not use any potato or white pepper in this soup, or you will not get it clear. Black peppercorns are always the best things to use in soups and stocks.

VEGETABLE CONSOMME II.—This is an excellent and quickly

made soup, especially suitable for people who are not allowed anything fried in fat:

Bring a quart of water to the boil. Throw in two cupfuls of diced and shredded vegetables, the more variety the better. Season, and boil with the lid on till tender (about thirty minutes). Stir in a heaped teaspoonful of Marmite (vegetable yeast) dissolved in a little hot water. You can also add sherry to taste.

THICK ONION SOUP.—Simmer three good-sized and finely sliced onions in two ounces of butter or margarine till golden brown, remove pan from fire and stir in a heaped teaspoonful of rice or potato flour and a little hot milk, return to stove and stir all the time. When it begins to thicken add 1½ pints of milk and water mixed, slowly, stirring all the time. When it boils, season well, put the lid on, and simmer forty minutes, then work through a wire sieve. Heat again, stirring well to blend the purée with the liquid. A little cream may be stirred in just before serving and after the soup has been finally removed from the stove.

POTAGE BONNE FEMME.—Simmer equal quantities of sliced leeks and potatoes in butter or margarine, with the lid on for twenty minutes, then pour on milk and water mixed (about a pint of liquid to 1 lb. of vegetables), bring to the boil, season, and simmer for twenty minutes, then work through a wire sieve, and bind with the yolk of an egg beaten together with a tablespoonful of milk or cream. Do not let the soup boil after the egg has been added, but stir it over a gentle heat for a few minutes only.

SORREL AND POTATO SOUP.—Simmer one or two potatoes and one or two onions, and a handful of well washed and roughly chopped sorrel, together in butter or margarine for twenty minutes with the lid on. Add milk and water mixed (one pint to 1 lb. of vegetables) and simmer twenty minutes. Work through a wire sieve. Season and bind as above. **PENELOPE CHETWODE.**

THE RESUMPTION OF RACING AND BLOODSTOCK SALES

EVEN though the number of days' racing to take place at Newmarket falls short by half of what was generally expected, the Jockey Club have been wise in their decision to allot the other half to Newbury. There is no manner of doubt but that the question of transport will be the main difficulty. It would be manifestly unfair to put the trainers of Lambourn and district, for whom Newbury is an ideal centre, at a disadvantage with their Newmarket colleagues, and *vice versa*. Eight days' racing between now and the end of the season is little enough in all conscience, but the mere fact that it has been sanctioned indicates that the Government realise the tremendous and far-reaching effect that a total stoppage would have not only on the bloodstock world, but upon the thousands and thousands of people who, in one way or another, are connected with, if not in many cases actually dependent on, it.

To look back at the conditions that prevailed in the last War is both instructive and suggestive. In 1914 war broke out a month earlier, and there was a complete stoppage of racing for three weeks. After that there was seventeen days' sport, including the usual four days at Doncaster and the annual yearling sales, in September, forty days' in October, and twenty-two days' in November. In 1915, the first full year of war, the season opened as usual at Lincoln, and, save for a few minor cancellations, went along quite smoothly until the York Meeting listed for May 17th, 18th and 19th was given up. On May 20th the Stewards of the Jockey Club announced that, in accordance with the wishes of the Government, all fixtures other than those held at Newmarket were cancelled for the year. Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood and Doncaster went by the board; Newmarket was granted five extra meetings, and Mr. "Sol" Joel's Pommern took advantage of the occasion by winning the first triple-crown that ever took place on the famous Heath. Lord Rosebery's Vauluse scored in the One Thousand Guineas, and the Oaks went to Mr. Ludwig Neumann's bay filly, Snow Marten. In all, during 1915 602 races carrying prize-money of £193,218 were run for in England.

In 1916, in addition to the usual meetings, Newmarket was granted three extra days in May to replace the Epsom fixture, three in June instead of Ascot, and four in September in lieu of Doncaster. On top of this there was six days' racing at Gatwick, five at Lingfield, six at Newbury, and four at Windsor, resulting in a total of 390 races of a total value of £147,955½ being run for and won. Lord Falmouth's Clarissimus scored in the Two Thousand Guineas; Lord Derby's Canyon, the dam of Caerleon and Colorado, was successful in the One Thousand Guineas; and Sir Edward Hulton—then Mr. E. Hulton—took the Derby and the Oaks with Fifinella, a filly of the Silver Fowl line.

In 1917 there was another scare analogous to that of 1915. As a consequence, just after Mr. Fairie's Gay Crusader had won the Two Thousand Guineas and Lord D'Abernon's Diadem had been successful in the One Thousand Guineas, racing was abandoned for the remainder of the year. This decision led to the formation of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association—which has remained singularly silent in the present crisis—and they, under the presidency of Lord D'Abernon, went into things in a judicious way, and persuaded the Government that the sport really mattered. Accordingly five extra fixtures were granted, which enabled Gay Crusader to rank as a triple-crown winner by victories in the New Derby, which took place at headquarters on July 31st, and the September Stakes or substitute St. Leger, which was run for

on Wednesday, September 12th. In addition to these Newmarket fixtures, racing took place on two days at Ayr and Stockton, and on three days at Manchester and Windsor, so giving a total of 327 races run for stake money of £101,465. The season of 1918 opened on April 1st at Birmingham, and besides the usual Newmarket fixtures, which were supplemented by two extra meetings of three days' duration and a summer meeting extending over four, there was racing at Dunstable Park, Gatwick, Haydock Park, Lewes, Manchester, Stockton, Windsor and Worcester, which gave in all a total of 363 races carrying prize-money of £157,337.

That completes the record of racing during the last war. Next week a beginning will be made with that of this by the running of the Cambridgeshire and other events on Wednesday and Thursday. The following week there will be racing at Newbury; the week after sees a return to headquarters for the Cesarewitch and Middle Park Stakes; a fixture at Thirsk may then take place, to be followed by the second Newbury meeting and a wind up of the season at Thirsk. So far all is satisfactory; it remains to hope that the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association will remember the *fons et origo* of their existence and do their best to persuade the Jockey Club and the Government as to the very real necessity of regular continuation of the sport and so of support for the bloodstock industry.

And now for the Sales. Doubtless there will be many at Newmarket next week who will aver that Messrs. Tattersall have never held an auction under more depressing conditions. To dispossess them of this idea one may recall what happened at the beginning of the last War. The late Mr. Edward Moorhouse, writing in the *Bloodstock Breeders' Review* of 1914 about the Doncaster auction, wrote: "The dark shadow of the war produced a most depressing atmosphere. Day after day we had read for a month of the Germans hacking their way towards Paris, thrusting the French and English armies before them. The latest news as we assembled, an attenuated company, in the Doncaster Sale paddock on Tuesday, September 8th, told of the enemy being within a day's march, or less, of the forts surrounding the capital of France." That is distinctly worse than the situation is likely to be next week. Nevertheless, one yearling colt made 3,400gs., seven other colts or fillies made 1,200gs. or over, a further twenty-five made 500gs. or over, and the total result of the sale was that 220 yearlings changed hands for 54,816gs. or an average of 249gs. each. If it be thought that this was only a flash in the pan, the results at the December Sales afford a direct contradiction. Santa Quaranta, a three year old filly by St. Frusquin, was sold for 2,800gs., seven other lots made four figures or over, and the total result of the sale was that 365 properties found new owners at 71,554gs., or an average of just over 200gs. each. To give details of the figures of the following War years would make wearisome reading; suffice it to say, however hard it may be to believe, that each year the totals improved, until at the substitute Doncaster Yearling Sales, which were held at Newmarket during the Newmarket Third Extra Meeting in the September of 1918, 287 yearlings changed hands for no less than 149,830gs. or an average of 522gs. These figures included a sum of 6,000gs. which was forthcoming for a chestnut filly by Orby, while twenty-seven other lots realised 1,500gs. or over. With these facts and figures before them it is to be hoped that readers going racing or to the Sales will be able to take a more optimistic view of the bloodstock outlook.

ROYSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE

A LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES

TO THE EDITOR
SIR,—A few days ago I forwarded my subscription to COUNTRY LIFE for the coming year. It made me sad, for the amount I paid was less than the last few years, and the tragic reason for the change saddens me. I can find no adequate words to express to you my sorrow that England—England of all countries in the world—should be again at war, and solely because of the whims of a maniac who would—did he live in a civilised country—be in a straitjacket in an insane asylum.

We—my husband and I, he is no longer living—lived with your COUNTRY LIFE all through the last war, and I hope to continue taking it the rest of my life—I am no longer young. What my country will do we do not know. Some safeguard for science and peace seems needed, but I think you know that our hearts and sympathies are undoubtedly preponderantly with you—mine wholly so.

May God bless and help you all. No admiration for England is too great.—R. H.

[We need scarcely add how sincerely we thank our correspondent for her expression of what we hope and believe is widely felt in America.—Ed.]

"MANORBIER"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Mr. Christopher Hussey in his account of Manorbier Castle in your issue of September 23rd, has been sadly misled in his explanation of the meaning of the name "Manorbier." Quoting the Welsh form (of which the English is a corruption) as *maenor pyr*, he explains it as "the manor of the lords (or peers)." The Welsh form is, however, *Maenor Bŷr*, while that of the neighbouring island of Caldey is *Ynys Bŷr*. This *Bŷr* (*Bŷr* in the place-names is the normal mutated form) is believed to be (see Baring-Gould and Fisher: "Lives of the British Saints," IV, 90) the Piro or Pirus, mentioned in the "Book of Llan Dŷw" and also in the *Vita Samsonis* as the head of the monastery of Caldey. Giraldus himself in the "Itinerary" explains the name as the "Abode of Pŷr, the man who also owned Caldey Island, called by the Welsh *Ynys Bŷr*, that is, the Isle of Pŷr." The second element in Manorbier is, therefore, a simple personal name, and it would be well if the bungled English form were dropped for the sake of accuracy for the well established Welsh *Maenor Bŷr*, "the manor of Pirus."—IORWERTH C. PEATE, National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

[Mr. Hussey writes: "I gladly submit to correction by so eminent an authority as Mr. Iorwerth Peate, and must confess to complete ignorance of the Welsh language. On looking up my authority for the meaning of the name, it seems to have been Murray's 'Guide to South Wales' (1870), such more reliable works as the Rev. James Phillips' 'History of Pembrokeshire' and Sir G. F. Duckett's monograph on Manorbier (*sic*) being discreetly silent on the subject. It is at least a consolation to find that, even in these times, one has only to make a mistake in COUNTRY LIFE for some expert reader to put one right."—Ed.]



"THE FRUIT OF THAT FORBIDDEN TREE"

EDEN IN TOPIARY WORK

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The strange scene in topiary work shown in the photograph which I send you is enacted in a garden in Abergwili, Carmarthen. In spite of the trousers worn by Adam and the quite modern if rather unfashionable frock worn by Eve, it is intended to represent the Garden of Eden, and a very little study will show that an apple, representing "the fruit of that forbidden tree," is in her hand, and the serpent, very insinuating in his address, near by. Just behind Adam, at his right hand, the Angel Gabriel looks on at our first parents' fall.—P. L.

"COTSWOLD TILES"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—May I add a postscript to the delightful article on Cotswold roof tiles? Enclosed is a photograph taken this spring of one of the "slatters" working at a quarry on Buckle Street. In the summer the splitting of the tiles is done in the open, but during the spring the slatters prefer to work in a shed. The tiles are shaped by laying the slab of stone across a slate iron, a narrow bar fixed into a block of wood which forms a sort of anvil, and then tapping it along the edge until all the superfluous stone is broken off.

Finally, the hole by which the tile will be hung has to be drilled, and this is shown in the illustration: instead of a hammer, a peck or pittaway is used, a sharp pointed pick by which the holes are quickly drilled, the slate



A COTSWOLD SLATTER

still being held on the iron base. A few quick taps soon make the correct hole. All this may look quite easy, but, as usual with traditional country crafts it takes time to learn.—M. W.

"THE PAINTED LADY"

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Since my previous letter under the above heading was published (COUNTRY LIFE, August 12th) a fair number of *Vanessa cardui* have been noted in this district (Aldershot and environs). Up to the time of writing there

has been no reliable evidence of a late summer or autumn invasion in large numbers, but, generally speaking, the number of Painted Ladies seen has been greater than for some years past. This season the first *V. cardui*—a very worn and battered immigrant—put in an appearance on July 2nd, on a rough hillside within a hundred yards of the wooded spot where last year's specimens were observed. Some butterflies, like certain birds, have a habit of turning up in the same place year after year; immigrants such as the Painted Lady and the Red Admiral (*V. atalanta*) are outstanding examples.

No further *V. cardui* were noted till the latter part of August, a doubtful specimen being seen in flight on August 20th. On August 23rd a positive identification was made, but it was not possible to ascertain the insect's condition, and the same applied to a further specimen noted on August 27th. On September 1st several fresh *V. cardui* were in evidence, and on the two following days the species was fairly common. On September 9th a "single" was recorded. The weather during the first half of September was ideal, but, unfortunately, observation from that time onwards was considerably restricted.—PETER MICHAEL.

A TAX ON PRIVILEGED TENANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am part owner of a block of fourteen cottages, thirteen of them being under the Rent Restrictions Acts. For the one decontrolled, I and my co-owner get two shillings a week more than the others, 13s. 8d. as against 11s. 8d. Roughly, then, the tenants of the other thirteen houses have been given 15 per cent. of the annual market value, carved out of the freehold, and have been enjoying it for more than twenty years. We as freeholders have 85 per cent. of the value of our property, and the tenants the other 15 per cent., just as if they had given us good value for it; which of course they have not done.

In these days I should not grumble at an extra two shillings a week tax on the cottages but I and thousands of other landlords are arbitrarily deprived of a slice of our property in favour of a class of tenants selected by the fortunate chance—for them—of their holding in 1914. In effect, successive Governments have made this present to them.

They are extremely well organised, and I do not expect to recover the full value of my property from any future Government. I do suggest, however, that this "unearned increment" is a fit subject for taxation, and if each tenant paid a tax of a shilling a week on the vested interest presented to him, I should feel that my sacrifice was fairer.—ALFRED FELLOWS.

"JACOB'S LAMBS"

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—These two pictures of pedigree Jacob's Lambs show the peculiar "ring-straked and spotted" colouring that is mentioned in the Bible story. We all remember how Jacob managed to obtain permission to keep all such spotted lambs born in the herds, and then (rather meanly!) placed peeled and spotted sticks and wands near where the ewes went to drink. He took care only to "prenatally influence" the really fat and desirable sheep, however, and, so the story goes, soon had a fine herd of his own.

These peculiar-looking sheep have very fine quality wool, particularly suitable for making up into undyed garments (browns and fawns, etc., that withstand any weather). In addition to their wool-bearing value they make good eating. Although still comparatively rare, I have seen flocks at Beaconsfield, at Minstead in the New Forest, and the one illustrated, belonging to Mr. George Cross at Compton Chamberlayne. They are friendly sheep, even the rams becoming quite affectionate, and fraternise well with the various other types kept. The ram was difficult to snap, as he kept coming too close, wanting to be petted! He has only three and a half horns, but is doing his best to grow the regulation four.—ELIZABETH CROSS.



"RINGSTRAKED AND SPOTTED" SHEEP AT COMPTON CHAMBERLAYNE



THE THREE AND A HALF HORNED RAM

HEDGEHOGS IN EBURY STREET

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I am interested to see that some of your correspondents have been writing to you about hedgehogs in London. I have a tiny garden in Ebury Street which must be an entomologist's paradise, so full is it of garden pests. This year I thought it would be fun to employ a hedgehog to police it for me, rather than go on spending time and money on "insecticides" which my insects seem to regard as cocktails.

I thought I would procure a couple, and first I went to the Zoo; but I was shocked to find they possessed no specimen of the hedgehog species there. At a pet store I was promised a couple at 3s. 6d. apiece, and in March (I think) these were produced, alleged to be boar and sow. It was still cold weather, and I got a box with glass in front—allowing room for entrance and exit—and a lot of hay, and I deposited them in the garden, to which the only entrance is through French windows from the house. It is entirely surrounded by walls, about 4ft. 6ins. high in the lowest place, and above that rabbit-netting and cat-guards, of proved efficiency against the most intrepid burglar-cats.

Undoubtedly there were two hedgehogs—I saw them running about in the moonlight the first night. After that I only saw one. I assumed that the other one had retired into hibernation again in the box, as it was rather early for them to have emerged anyway. When the weather improved, I began to wonder what could have happened, and one warm evening just before the usual getting-up time of Quipic, I raided the connubial box and very carefully removed all its contents. It was very foggy in there, and Quipic was snoring like an enormous, fat old man and was furious at being routed out. He was quite alone, except for a good many chicken bones—not hedgehog bones, I am convinced. There was never any sign of a hole having been dug by Quipic's mate, but after exploring all avenues (the garden is a very small one) I found at the top of the 4ft. 6in. wall one weak spot in the wire netting. It was bent back a little at the join, and adhering to it was some mouse-coloured fur just like Quipic's waistcoat.

which they are supposed to avoid even if starving. I offered him all kinds of things, and he had a prodigious appetite. He was particularly fond of fish, the higher the better, and would wolf down raw whitebait with noisy relish. He would drink two large saucerfuls of milk, if it was available, in addition to his nightly meal, but I never saw that he drank any water. He greatly enjoyed raw eggs if the shells were broken, but in no case would he break into an egg, and seemed unable to do anything about it if the shell was only slightly broken. He liked chocolate, and did not object to cake, but would never touch bread, whether soaked in milk or not. I think he coped with slugs and worms to some extent, but he did more harm than good to the garden, scratching and rooting things up, or sitting heavily on seedlings. He weighed over 2½lb.—MONICA O. RAWLINS.

A TITHE BARN RESTORED

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—You have more than once called attention to the difficulty of maintaining in repair the many fine tithe barns that have come down to us from monastic days. Some, unfortunately, have been destroyed within the last few years because the money could not be found for their preservation. A happier fate has been in store for the great barn at South Stoke (a mile or two south of Bath), two photographs of which I enclose. It is an unusually fine mediaeval example, with walls built of dressed stone and a great roof of arch-braced timbers. The whole structure has recently been carefully repaired. An unusual feature is the dovecote, probably a later addition, built out from one of the sides. Are there any other examples of tithe barn-cum-dovecote?—F. R. W.



THE BARN-CUM-DOVECOTE AT SOUTH STOKE



THE FINE ROOF OF THE INTERIOR

CAN YOU HIT A SITTING RABBIT?

THE provision for a long campaign means a gradual dearth of ammunition for sporting guns—that is, if affairs follow the precedent of the last War. As time went on cartridges became scarce and expensive, and people were not inclined to fire except at "certainties." Now, it is an odd thing that many people who are quite averagely good wing shots have very little skill at the humble sitting rabbit. The only reason is that they have never taken the trouble to shoot at a fixed mark at fair rabbit distance and see where their gun delivers its charge. A number of game guns are made to place the pattern centre more than a little high. Some reverse this principle, but very few shotguns align on a dead centre from fore-sight to where the back sight would be in the case of a rifle. The result is that if you aim—that is, deliberately put the bead on a rabbit's head sticking up out of long grass—you may, to your annoyance, miss him or, at most, get him clumsily with the edge of the pattern. The cheaper mass-production guns are free from this, as they are not, so to speak, made to measure for a special person. If you are one of those people who miss occasional sitters it is worth spending a few rounds of ammunition to see exactly where your charge goes, and it is also easy to fashion a rough back-sight for average ranges if the relation of pattern centre to aiming mark is low. A bit of springy brass strip fitting over both barrels and crimped to grip the rib is quite good. A blob of solder on the top of it can be filed to quite a useful rear-sight. If, as is more probable, a gun "throws" high, you can work out the apparent distance below the animal at which you should aim. The variation in guns is not very apparent at ranges under thirty yards, but the sitting or stalked rabbit

is often a long shot and it is best to test out your guns on the side of a barn at this range. The technical "killing circle" is thirty inches, though, of course, the full width of the pattern is far more. If at the same time you want to know the pattern average of your gun, it is best to make up a thirty-inch diameter circle of wire in a wooden handle, for in estimating "pattern" this is not taken from the centre of the charge but is calculated where the pellet distribution is best. This seems unfair, but actually it is not so bad, for a long series of shots shows that on a statistical basis matters level themselves out. One part of a pattern is always denser than the rest, but it is never consistent in any one sector. Incidentally, judging by the number of wires I have found where no wires should be, the rabbit will become rare and valuable.

THE UNPREPARED RABBIT

I find hereabouts a reluctance on the part of the evacuees to eat rabbits or game unless bought nicely prepared off a barrow. I am assured, however, by an extremely competent woman welfare worker that they can buckle to and clean, pluck, or skin with no more fuss than a countrywoman. She writes: "Do not listen to that rubbish, we had it in Durham. They are quite able to do it, but so long as they can get anyone else to do it for them many will not lift a finger. Get the Women's Institute to show how rabbits should be dealt with, and keep the skins of any that give them." These are words of wisdom, for a woman who has spent years in the "distressed areas" has few illusions. Her point of view is that of experience. You can only make some people sensible by a spot of discipline. It does not matter much what is done so long as they are kept occupied—sewing, knitting, or cooking the communal

meal. But time hangs heavily on our refugees, and they hear the sand-bags of London calling!

THE HART OF GREASE

Fallow venison is now available, as people are putting down a bit of surplus stock. There is a prejudice against venison as meat which is voiced by many people, but, properly cooked, venison is delicious. The trick is not to hang it indefinitely, but if it is not tender put it in a marinade for a day or two. You need chopped onions and shallots, peppercorns and a big handful of thyme or marjoram. If you make your marinade as you would souce a mackerel you will not be far wrong, but it is vitally important to use wine vinegar instead of the English malt. Venison requires long, slow cooking, and as it is usually on the lean side you cannot overdo the basting. A piquant sauce of red currant jelly and grated orange rind with a good made gravy goes best with it, and into this sauce you pour the marinade you have used for the venison, after having reduced it to about one-third. You want a fair quantity of sauce, as the venison reappears warmed up in it after its original appearance. So cooked it was an outstanding success, and, although it is a dish which takes time and trouble, it is worth it for it is very manageable stuff. The staff, who were inclined to be bristly and dubious about this meat, now suggest that it would be nice if I can get some more. Actually, I can eat venison in vast quantities. I do not think that I could compete with a stalker, but I was once given a complete fat hind, and it is a matter of family record that I and my dog ate the whole animal in some eight days. We had a few friends in, of course, and the dog was helped out by a couple of foxhound pups at walk. H.B.C.P.

THE ESTATE MARKET

LETTING OF PORT LYMPNE

PORT LYMPNE, the late Sir Philip Sassoon's palatial residence on the Kent coast, has been let furnished, for a year, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The architect of the house in the first place was Sir Herbert Baker, but later on Mr. Philip Tilden, among others, carried out elaborate decorative work in the interior, in which one can discern the personal tastes, always wide and eclectic, of the late owner. In recording his impressions of the house at the time of Sir Philip Sassoon's death, Sir Samuel Hoare wrote: "Port Lympne is exotic, but none the less losing its espagnolisme in the superb view of Romney Marsh and the colour of the terraces that lead down to it." A picture of Port Lympne was reproduced in COUNTRY LIFE on July 8th, when the intention of the executors to let the house was announced. Special illustrated articles on the house have appeared on several occasions in COUNTRY LIFE.

Among the principal rooms are the dining-room, with walls of lapis lazuli, opalescent ceiling, and frieze by Glyn Philpot, and the black and gold drawing-room, in which M. Sert designed the mirrored walls and frescoes. Apart from its architectural interest Port Lympne will always be memorable for the Councils of State between the British and French Ministers that were held there during the War of 1914-18. Sir Samuel Hoare alluded to the "espagnolisme" of Port Lympne, and it is very pronounced. Mr. Tilden produced a perfect copy of a patio in the Spanish style, and there are orange and cypress trees around a group of fountains set in a stone floor. But in all the wealth of fine work there is nothing more effective than the massive staircase supported on blue, mauve-shot pillars and pink columns, with the balustrade copied from the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, Caroline Park. The gardens are famous for their magnificent borders and the great flight of steps, flanked by cypresses, descending the hill. The swimming-pool is another attractive feature of the place. The green expanse of Romney Marsh in one direction, and the English Channel in the other, form the setting on which you look out from

the house itself—surroundings that still tell in Roman and mediæval remains of the historical importance of the coast of Kent.

The older part of the Sussex stone house, known as Wadhurst Castle, has at some unspecified time had two wings added to it. Three or four years ago the vendor, applying his architectural experience, remodelled much of the interior, so that to-day the house is to all intents and purposes modern. It stands 520ft. above sea level, on parkland that falls gently southwards. The freehold of just over 100 acres, including a private nine-hole golf course, is offered by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. It is six miles from Tunbridge Wells.

Gunthorpe, an estate in the Cottesmore country, near Oakham, with a well equipped stone-built house and excellent stabling, has been sold through the agency of Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock. The 350 acres of the property include valuable farm land.

A REFUGE OF "FRIENDS"

BOTTRELLS, in the village of Chalfont St. Giles, has many memories of early members of the Society of Friends. The house, now known as Bottrells Close, is an old farmhouse that has been charmingly restored. The sixteenth-century structure was taken in hand about ten years ago, and, at a cost of over £20,000, the present residence was evolved. It stands in the midst of a pleasant garden of almost 5 acres. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to let the house, furnished or otherwise, and they can pass on for consideration any reasonable proposition of purchase. Among the notable Quakers who lived at Chalfont St. Giles, and were intimately associated with Bottrells, was Isaac Pennington, who was for a long while incarcerated at Aylesbury. During part of the time his wife and family found shelter at Bottrells. Before her marriage to Pennington, his wife, by her first husband, had a child named Gulielma Springett, who became the wife of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. It is a local tradition that "Guli" Springett, as she was called, used to go and play and sing to Milton, and that the

poet would recite to her lines from "Paradise Lost."

In the old days, days not so very long ago—for the Gaiety Theatre has been in existence on its present site for only thirty-five years—it was impossible and unthinkable to have a stall for half a crown. But that useful coin would have served to buy a stall, and to entitle the buyer to take it away with him, at the auction, just held by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, of the equipment of the theatre.

AGENCIES MERGED

THE disappearance, as a separate concern, of an old and highly respected firm of agents at Bournemouth is announced as follows: "The old-established practice of Messrs. Hankinson and Son, surveyors, auctioneers and valuers of Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth, has been acquired by Messrs. Fox and Sons, estate agents, surveyors and auctioneers of 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and branches. The firm dates back to 1865, and was founded by Mr. T. J. Hankinson, the grandfather of Mr. Robert Hankinson, who has been in sole control for some years past. The late Mr. T. J. Hankinson was Chairman of the Board of Commissioners and, upon incorporation of the Borough of Bournemouth, became its first Mayor. The firm of Fox and Sons dates back to 1868, and both firms have been closely connected with the development of Bournemouth over a long period of years. Messrs. Fox and Sons' practice is a very extensive one and has branches throughout Bournemouth, as well as at Southampton and Brighton, and the staff numbers about ninety. The combined practices will be carried on by Messrs. Fox and Sons."

The term "panoramic" can be accurately applied to the views from the hills around the old Devonshire lace-making town of Tiverton. Bingwell House, a residence of eighteenth-century origin near the town, is for sale, with parkland and an oak wood, farm buildings and altogether about 80 acres. The agents are Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock, acting on behalf of Mr. Lloyd Maunder. ARBITER.



THERE is a very present comfort in knowing that you can write to Jenners for almost anything you want and that your letter will have the swift and intelligent care of a specially trained department under the watchful care of the directors. For years and years Jenners have been written to with confidence by men and women from all over the world. Catalogues and booklets are issued frequently illustrating the season's mode and other phases of fashion. A request on a post-card will put you on the mailing list. "Mode," a book full of beautiful pictures of lovely clothes, is now available—copies, while they last, will be sent to anyone free.



It's fun to shop by post if you write to the right shop. Among the lovely things you can buy from Jenners are: Furs, costumes, gowns, inexpensive frocks, coats, knitwear, hats, lingerie, woven underwear, dressing gowns, silk stockings, shoes, bags, gloves, scarves, handkerchiefs, toilet, perfumery, silks, dress materials, wool, linen, men's wear, books, stationery, sweets, leather goods, silver and plate, toys, and clothes for girls and boys.

WHEN YOU SEE A PILLARBOX THINK OF JENNERS

JENNERS
PRINCES STREET EDINBURGH
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CROPS FOR LIVESTOCK FEEDING

IF the experiences of the last war are repeated in the present one, it is essential that those who carry a large head of livestock on their farms should not overlook the need for making adequate provision for them. The problem is not so much that imported foods may not be available, but that the costs of these foods may rise to extravagant levels by virtue of freight increases and other difficulties. Hence the self supporting farm will more than come into its own, though in the majority of cases many will be ill prepared for this. It is not going to be simple for the intensive stock farmer on a small area of land, where, owing to the availability of cheap imports in times of peace, it has been possible to exceed the normal stock carrying capacity of the land. Fortunately, in these cases, however, manure production from the livestock has greatly exceeded the immediate needs of the land, and in consequence many small farms have considerable fertility reserves in their grassfields. Probably the best contribution that such farms can make to their own well-being is to concentrate upon the growing of food for the livestock they have to carry.

Green crops for soiling are likely to come into their own once again. In the southern half of England the crops that will give a useful return from sowing during October are rye, for use from the middle of April to the middle of May, and a mixture of vetches and winter oats or vetches and wheat for use from the middle of May to the middle of July. It is doubtful, however, if it will pay to plough up good grassland for crops of this description, for good grassland rightly managed can contribute its full quota of food through livestock. Fortunately, our knowledge of grassland management is much further advanced to-day than it was during the last war, while the experiences of recent years have shown quite clearly that many types of poor grassland cannot be restored to full productivity until they have been ploughed up. The immediate duty, therefore, is to plough up this land as a contribution to the national effort. In such cases where ploughing out is not a practicable operation owing to unsuitable environment, steps should be taken to raise the level of fertility by suitable cultural and manurial treatment. In times of war the country cannot afford to allow any land not to contribute its maximum. An opportunity will be provided for many this autumn to graze down pastures that in more normal times might have remained rough in view of the quantity of grass produced this season. Experience has shown that neglected grazing is one of the first steps in the deterioration of grassland. During the course of the winter, pastures which are rough should be harrowed well

with spike harrows or with the special grassland harrows that are now available. It is little use attempting to improve such land by manuring until the roughness has been eradicated and any surface mat penetrated by implements.

FARMING WAR RISKS

The War Risks Insurance Act specifically excludes from the scope of the Act the farmer's stock-in-trade, including harvested crops so long as they remain on the farm (where the Government has encouraged him to keep them as long as possible), and his buildings and implements. Nor is any insurance against war risks legal except under the Act. This puts farmers and market-gardeners in a cleft stick. Their risks may not be great, but, in event of an intensification of air warfare, real risks exist from misdirected or unloaded missiles, falling aircraft, etc., which are capable of causing serious damage both to buildings (especially glass-houses) and stock. The National Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Society has therefore sponsored the Farmers' War Risks Association, which, owing to the above-mentioned restriction, offers, not insurance, but a mutual scheme of compensation. Members are required to pay an annual subscription for the duration of hostilities, the whole of the sum accruing being used to meet losses incurred. Unlike other similar schemes, which generally stipulate that claims will not be paid till the end of the war, the Association offers to pay half the amount of a claim (or, if the funds will not admit of it, as high a percentage as possible) within the year that the claim is made. If, at the conclusion of hostilities and after the payment of all claims in full, a balance remains in hand, it will be distributed to members on a *pro rata* basis, subject to a prescribed minimum. In order that the whole of the subscriptions will be available to meet claims, members are also required to pay, in addition, an annual management charge of 15 per cent. of their subscription.

Subscriptions are graded by locality. Wales, Scotland, and the remoter English counties come into the "B" areas; Northern Ireland into "C"; the remainder of England are "A." The relative percentages fixed for subscriptions as between the areas are in the ratio of: C areas 10s., B areas 15s., A areas 20s.; and as between various types of properties range (e.g., in the A areas) from 5s. per cent. for sheep to 40s. per cent. for glass-houses and produce contained therein.

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FASHION FAIR

SHOPPING BY POST

By DORA SHACKELL

ONE of the minor problems of war-time, for those of us who have gone out of town, is that of shopping. Having become accustomed always to buying from two or three favourite stores in town, to be suddenly divorced from easy access to them is, for the moment, a little disturbing. And even should you still be within practical travelling distance of the stores, new-found duties probably make it almost impossible for you to shop within the now curtailed hours.

But there is a way out of both these difficulties. It is to shop by post. This is not a new idea; for instance, Messrs. Jenners of Edinburgh have had for years past a large department engaged in sending their



catalogues to women, who like good clothes, all over Great Britain and in many places abroad, and then dealing with the huge stream of orders that result. With a firm that has specialised like this you can be sure of getting just what you order and finding that all your wishes are attended to.

* * *

We know now that the proper thing to do, so far as we can, is to go ahead as normally as possible. The trade of the country has already been sorely hit by "black-out" difficulties, and badly needs a pick-me-up. You can be doubly patriotic if you succeed in contributing to this, and being a ray of sunshine too! To this end I have toured the stores in search of garments which may appeal

to you and which you may order with confidence by post.

First are two little afternoon frocks. These I regard as a special find, since, despite their modest cost, they both come from the model gown department. One is in heavy black crêpe, most attractively ornamented with gold braid. The other is of black figured taffeta. Either would fill the bill admirably for the new "pratique" fashion of dining out in a short frock.

If you have still to fulfil some "duty" engagement on the night that you are planning a modest party you can easily get about in one of these with the addition of a warm cape.



Harvey Nichols, from whom these two frocks come, also have some very attractive wool dinner frocks. A secret straight from the head-buyer is that if you really cannot manage a visit to their showrooms she might let you have a frock or two on approval. That should considerably help towards solving your shopping problem.

The charm of a well cut skirt is something we all appreciate. Here are two from Debenhams which seem to me to be especially desirable. The first, in a brown overcheck, is surely one of the happiest solutions to the problem of how to bicycle with *chic* which confronts so many of us now. Incidentally, a similar skirt can be had in plain material too. The gored one is made in a very charming violet and heather mixture. Its clever cut should make it proof against the bugbear of "seating." The attractive hooded jumper from Goringe's can be numbered among your indispensables this winter. It is made in lots of attractive colours.

Next are two silk and wool nighties from Swan and Edgar's. These should do a great deal towards relieving the anguished mind of the townswoman forcibly transplanted to the more Spartan conditions of the country. And they give her their cheerful warmth without any loss of charm.

The coat with the hood is another gesture on her behalf. It is made of camel-hair and wool, and, quite apart from its cosiness, has much in its favour in the way that it helps to keep the hair tidy. Those volunteering for ambulance driving might well indulge in this! Both of the blouses are in wool. The one in rainbow check Angora is the cheeriest thing imaginable. The other is completely charming and gay in Paisley delaine.

Some one of all these will surely fit in with your special scheme of things.

PRODUCING EARLY VEGETABLES

IN these difficult and anxious days it has become the duty of every garden owner to do what he can to help in the national campaign to increase food production at home. While not needlessly sacrificing fine plants and the more ornamental parts and artistic features of the garden that have probably taken the best part of a lifetime to develop, there is much that can be done in most places towards increasing the supply of vegetables and so assisting in making for national self-sufficiency. With a little care and possibly some slight rearrangement in the general plan, the utilisation of all waste ground and the putting of all frames and other glass accommodation into full productive capacity, it is possible for everyone who owns a garden of reasonable size to produce a continuous supply of fresh vegetables and salads throughout the year. The quantity, of course, will depend on the space available, but unless large quantities are desired, a half-acre of ground, with frames and cloches in addition, will produce all the essential crops required throughout the year.

The first stage in the making of a vegetable garden is the preparation of the ground—work that is of the first importance if good crops are to be obtained. Where new land is being taken over, the first task is to clear off all rubbish, coarse grass and weeds. Coarse weeds, such as thistles and couch grass, after being skimmed off the surface, are better burned, using the ashes for spreading and digging into the ground. Grass, if reasonably weed-free, should be buried, as in the rotting it will greatly help to improve the soil. All long grass should be cut off as low as possible, and when dry enough burned on the ground. The only objection to burying turf is the likelihood of wireworm, but this pest may be controlled by the free use of soil fumigants. Wireworm is always to be expected after digging in turf, but there is some consolation that by good cultivation with spade and hoe the pest will gradually tend to disappear, and the more quickly if adequate offensive measures are also adopted. After the new land has been thoroughly trenched, burying the turf at least a foot deep in the process, it is well to lime the soil and leave it rough and open to the action of the weather during the winter. This preparatory work is essentially a task for the autumn and winter. The earlier it can be put in hand the better, and, where possible, every advantage should be taken of the present genial conditions and the excellent state of the ground to push ahead with the work.

Apart from ground preparation and the breaking up of new land, and the lifting and storing of certain crops like late potatoes, beet, carrots, turnips and onions, there is little else that can be done outdoors in the vegetable garden at the moment. Where frames and glasshouses are available, however, the gardener can immediately make a start with the production of early crops for next year by making sowings of such things as broad beans, French beans, beet, carrots, lettuce and other salad crops. The imposition of duties a few years ago on imported vegetables undoubtedly stimulated the production at home of salad crops during the winter and early spring, and what has been accomplished by many market growers shows that this can easily be done by private gardeners. There is nothing difficult or mysterious about the production of early vegetables under glass, and if care is taken in the selection of varieties and in the general cultural measures, there should be little risk of failure.

Where a greenhouse can be heated, even slightly, it provides the opportunity to grow several things, such as seakale, chicory, rhubarb, and obtain supplies ahead of the normal time. Provided they are kept dark, the roots after a short rest will grow quickly and soon be fit for use. It will also be found that in each case the flavour is fuller and richer than when either of these crops is submitted to hard forcing.



FRENCH BEANS GROWING IN FRAMES TO SECURE EARLY SUPPLIES

Old beds of asparagus which are being broken up should afford a number of crowns which will give a fair crop of early sticks, if they are placed under a glass structure. Where room is available and there is reasonable heat, French beans may be grown with every chance of obtaining a good return for the labour expended. Seeds sown at once and grown in warm conditions will, if in good well drained soil, be found most useful in the early year; while in perfectly cold houses there should be no hesitation in growing one of the dwarf types of broad bean, which respond so well to pot cultivation. The soil in this case should be rich and rather on the heavy side, but at the same time perfectly drained.

If large houses are standing idle for the time being—say, awaiting the spring tomato planting, or vacant because pot-plants have been dispensed with—such structures will be found quite useful for the cultivation of lettuce, especially those which are ready for use during the winter and spring months. A rooting medium of four to six inches of light soil is required, and young seedlings should be transplanted into this as soon as possible. The progeny from a September sowing is usually quite satisfactory. Avoid planting them too deeply, but make the soil firm around the base of the plants. Plenty of ventilation is necessary to ensure a fairly dry atmosphere, which is essential, for a close, humid air inside the house will only lead to such troubles as powdery or downy mildew. Should this scourge of winter lettuce make its appearance, dust the undersides with finely ground flowers of sulphur, which will at least check the spread of the trouble. In watering lettuce one must always pour the water in between the rows, so that no water touches the foliage—advice that applies to the watering of all lettuces.

Frames also offer an opportunity of increasing the vegetable supply at once by filling any spare structures with lettuce, cauliflowers, spring cabbage, or they may be used for the bleaching of endive. Endive is not used so frequently for salad purposes as it deserves to be, considering its easy cultivation and adaptability as a winter crop. Plants that have been growing in the open ground may be lifted, planted into the frames, given just enough water to keep their roots moist, and then darkened, when they will soon reach a stage of rich crispness which makes them so valuable. Seakale and chicory may also be counted as frame crops, especially if one goes to the trouble of making up a hot-bed, with farmyard manure and fresh leaves. A correctly made hot-bed is an inexpensive way of keeping frames warm enough over a long period to ensure, not only the forcing of such crops as mentioned, but also to provide facilities for seed-raising, which will be of great importance in the near future. Here, on a bed of soil made over the hot-bed, one has a chance to raise such things as cauliflower, early carrots, turnips, beet, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans and herbs, and, while some of the crops will have to mature outside later on, the quick-growing ones can be finished in the frames.

At the moment, however, gardeners might well bear in mind the possibilities afforded by the use of modern cloches. As one of the accompanying illustrations shows, fine quality lettuce can be obtained with their aid. It must be remembered that it is the continual moisture, rather than cold weather, which injuriously affects lettuce at this time of the year. Kept normally dry under the protection of cloches, a splendid return can be expected. Other uses to which these cloches can be put is the covering of a few rows of spring cabbage, or (on a warm border) early sown cauliflowers. Autumn-sown onions, carrots, turnips, and a small quantity of parsley will be much more useful (and at a moment when they are particularly welcome) if covered up during the next week or two. With the turn of the year the valuable assistance which the cloche can render in the extra production of foodstuffs should be borne in mind by all those who wish to make the most of their gardens. T.



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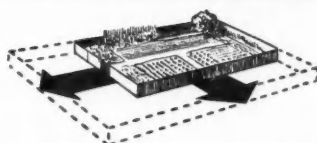
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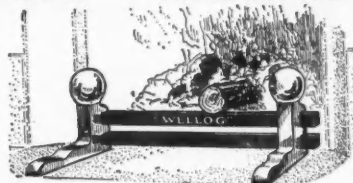
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BEDFORDSHIRE BEDFORD. SWAN HOTEL. BLETSOF. THE FALCON INN. EATON SOCON. YE OLDE WHITE HORSE.		DORSETSHIRE CHARMOUTH. THE COURT. SEAFORTHBY. COMBEE HOUSE HOTEL. SHERBORNE. DIGBY HOTEL. SWANAGE. HOTEL GROSVENOR.		HEREFORDSHIRE HEREFORD. GREEN DRAGON HOTEL. Broad Street. ROSS-ON-WYE (near). MOUNT CRAIG HOTEL. ROSS-ON-WYE. ROYAL HOTEL.		SOMERSET ALLERFORD, MINEHEAD. HOLNICOTE HOUSE HOTEL. BATH. BATH SPA HOTEL. EMPIRE HOTEL. GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL. LANDDOWN GROVE HOTEL. LANDDOWN HOTEL. BROCKHAM END. DULVERTON (Border of Devon). LION HOTEL. EXFORD (near Minehead). CROWN HOTEL. HOLFOED. ALFINGTON PARK HOTEL. ILMINSTER. GEORGE HOTEL. MINEHEAD. BEACH HOTEL. HOTEL METROPOL. MUDFORD. AVONMOUTH HOTEL. TAUNTON. CASTLE HOTEL.		WORCESTERSHIRE BROADWAY. THE LYON ARMS. DROITWICH SPA. RAVEN HOTEL.		WALES ABERDOVEY. TREFEDDIAN HOTEL. BANGOR. CASTLE HOTEL. CAPEL CUBIG. TYN-Y-COED HOTEL. DOLGELLEY. GOLDEN LION ROYAL HOTEL. HARLECH. ST. DAVID'S HOTEL. LLANDRINDOD WELLS. YE WELLS HOTEL. LLANGOLLEN. THE HAND HOTEL. MENAI BRIDGE. GAZELLE HOTEL. GLYN GARTH. SAUNDERSFOOT, TENBY. ST. BRIDES HOTEL. SNOWDONIA, NANTGWYNANT. PEN-Y-GWYD HOTEL.		FOREIGN HOTELS			
BERKSHIRE ABINGDON. CROWN AND THISTLE HOTEL. ASCOT. BEVYSTEDE HOTEL. BRAY-ON-THAMES. THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL. READING. GEORGE HOTEL. SONNING. WHITE HART HOTEL. WINDSOR. THE "WHITE HART," WINDSOR LTD.		ESSEX FRINTON-ON-SEA. BEACH HOTEL. WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA. QUEEN'S HOTEL. Hamlet Court Road.		HUNTINGDONSHIRE HUNTINGDON. GEORGE HOTEL. ST. IVES. GOLDEN LION HOTEL.		STAFFORDSHIRE UTTOXETER. WHITE HART HOTEL.		YORK RED LION INN. HARKER'S YORK HOTEL. YOUNG'S HOTEL, HIGH PETER- GATE.		AUSTRIA BADGASTEIN. "DER KAISERHOF."		BELGIUM LE ZOUTE. GROSVENOR HOTEL. Digue de Mer 220.			
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MARLOW. COMPLEAT ANGLER HOTEL.		KENT BIRMINGHAM-ON-SEA. BUNGALOW HOTEL. BROADSTAIRS. ROYAL ALBION HOTEL. CANTERBURY. ABBOT'S BARTON HOTEL. COUNTY HOTEL. DOVER (St. Margaret's Bay). THE GRANVILLE HOTEL. FOLKESTONE. BURLINGTON HOTEL. HYTHE. THE HOTEL IMPERIAL. IOUHAM. TOWN HOUSE. RAMSGATE. GRANVILLE HOTEL. SEVENOAKS, RIVERHEAD. THE AMHERST ARMS HOTEL. TUNBRIDGE WELLS. WELLINGTON HOTEL. WESTERHAM. KING'S ARMS HOTEL.		SUFFOLK ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA. WHITE LION HOTEL. BURY ST. EDMUNDS. ANGEL HOTEL. BARTON MILLS. (near Bury St. Edmunds). THE BULL INN. FELIXSTOWE. FELIX HOTEL. LOWESTOFT. HOTEL VICTORIA. SOUTHWOLD. GRAND HOTEL.		SURREY GODALMING. THE LAKE HOTEL. GUILDFORD (near). NEWLANDS CORNER HOTEL. HASLEMER. GEORGIAN HOTEL. KINGSWOOD (WARREN). KINGSWOOD PARK GUEST HOUSE. FEARLAKES (near Guildford). HURWOOD HOTEL. SANDHURST. SELSDON PARK HOTEL. WYBRIDGE. OATLANDS PARK HOTEL. WIMBLEDON. SOUTHDOWN HALL HOTEL.		IRELAND (EIRE) ENNIISTYMON (Co. CLARE). FALLS HOTEL. DUBLIN. ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL. GLENGEIGH (Co. KERRY). THE HOTEL. LOUGH ARROW (Co. SLIGO). HOLLYBROOK HOUSE HOTEL. ROSAPENNA (Co. DONEGAL). ROSAPENNA HOTEL. WATERVILLE (Co. KERRY). BUTLER ARMS HOTEL. BAY VIEW HOTEL. WHITEGATE (Hunting District). (Co. CORK). CORKBEG HOTEL.		CEYLON COLOMBO. GALLE FACE HOTEL. KANDY. QUEEN'S HOTEL.		FRANCE BEAULIEU-SUR-MER. HOTEL BRISTOL. BERCK-PLAGE. REGINA ET VILLA DE LA SANTE. CANNES. CANTON HOTEL. LYONS. GRAND NOUVEAU HOTEL. 11, Rue Grole. MAIRIE. HOTEL DE LOUVRE ET DE LA PAIX. PARIS. HOTEL RITZ. 15, Place Vendôme. HOTEL SCRIBE. 1, Rue Scribe. HOTEL ASTORIA. 131, Avenue des Champs-Élysées. HOTEL WAGRAM. 208, Rue de Rivoli, Jardin des Tuileries. LE TOUQUET-PARIS-PLAGE. WESTMINSTER HOTEL. MONT CARLO. HOTEL DE PARIS. VERSAILLES. TRIENON PALACE HOTEL.			
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